

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 626.—VOL. X.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED, 4D.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

THE French International Exhibition will, to all appearance, be the great fact of the year 1867. People believe less now in permanent peace than they did in the days of our Exhibition of 1851, when a notion seemed to have sprung up in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park that the millennium was about to begin. The French Exhibition of 1855 was held while the Russian War was going on; the English Exhibition of 1862 had scarcely come to an end when the Polish insurrection broke out, which was followed by the invasion of Denmark, which led to the war between Prussia and Austria, of which all the direct consequences will not, it is thought, be felt until after the present year. The French International Exhibition of 1867 will be held in a period of peace; but it is a peace which will be constantly troubled by rumours of war; and it is possible even that the ruler of France may be deceived in his complacent conviction that no European Power will be rude enough to quarrel violently with any other European Power until after Oct. 31, when the Exhibition is to close. Let us hope for the best, however; and let us, at the same time, render to the French Caesar the things that really belong to him.

The idea of these large periodical exhibitions is thoroughly French. France has had artistic exhibitions since the time of Louis XIV., industrial exhibitions since the time of the Revolution. The first industrial exhibition, for the whole of

France, was held in 1798, when only 110 persons sent contributions. This, however, was one of the most agitated periods in all French history. The second exhibition of the same kind took place at the Louvre, in 1801, and was opened by Bonaparte, then First Consul. The number of contributors on that occasion amounted to 220. For some years afterwards the wars of the Empire rendered industrial exhibitions difficult and unprofitable enterprises; but in 1819 an exhibition of some importance was held, the number of contributors amounting to no less than 1500. Without giving the statistics of French exhibitions quinquennially from 1819, we may state, to convey some idea of their gradual increase, that in 1834 it was found necessary to change their locality from the Louvre to the Place de la Concorde, which, a few years afterwards, was abandoned for the Champs Elysées. Now the exhibition has moved still further from the city, and is to be held in the Champ de Mars, where it is calculated that something like 30,000 exhibitors will be found.

The industrial progress of France is not, of course, to be judged by the increase in the importance of her industrial exhibitions. Nevertheless, she has, since 1815, made more rapid advances in the peaceful arts than any other nation; and the honours of the International Exhibition which is now on the point of opening will certainly be divided between France and England. The International Exhibition of 1867 will be superior in many respects to all previous experiments

of the same kind. The design of the building is admirable for purposes of inspection; and nothing can be happier than the idea of classifying the products by what may be called a system of double entry—first by their nature and secondly by the country to which they belong. The building, seen from a distance, has a circular appearance; though it is in reality neither circular nor elliptic in form, but oblong, with the corners rounded off. Seven galleries run round the building, one within the other, and each of these is devoted to the reception of a separate group of products. The innermost gallery, for instance, contains pictures, engravings, photographs, and other works of art; while in the outermost, aliments eatable and drinkable are alone to be found. Of the intermediate galleries, one will be given up to the materials of art; another to clothes and objects worn on the person; another to furniture and objects kept in rooms, and so on. Then there will be an agricultural exhibition, with live animals; and a horticultural exhibition, with live plants. There will, in fact, be everything that is connected nearly or remotely with civilisation, besides a certain number of things belonging to savage life.

If, instead of walking round the galleries, the visitor proceed transversely by one of several alleys from the outer gallery to the centre of the building (where, by-the-way, he will find a garden beautifully laid out), he will see the Exhibition, not product by product, but country by country. Let



FENIAN ATTACK ON A POLICE BARRACK NEAR DUBLIN.

him, for instance, walk down one of the English alleys, and he will pass in succession English pictures, English pianos, English furniture, English clothes, and so on, until he comes to English food; but let him walk round the gallery consecrated to "aliments," and he will find that the dishes and wines offered to him are of all nations. French soup may be followed by Belgian meat; Belgian meat by Italian potatoes; Italian potatoes by Swiss cheese; Swiss cheese by Spanish wine, and Spanish wine by Irish whisky. The same principle is observed throughout, except here and there, where it is obviously impossible to adhere to it. Thus, English horses and cows are not placed in that part of the building specially assigned to England; they are put outside the edifice, in a portion of the Champ de Mars reserved for the "agricultural group." Within the building, however, each "group" has its own particular gallery, while each nation has one or more alleys running transversely across the galleries from the centre to the outer gallery.

The agricultural and horticultural exhibitions will be equally novel and interesting. Each country will be at liberty to exhibit not only its agricultural instruments and products, but also its cottages, its peasantry, and the very soil on which they are in the habit of working. The Russians have sent a specimen village, which is said to be a very fine specimen of a village, indeed—a good deal finer than anything of the kind that was ever seen in Russia itself. However, we ourselves should not like to exhibit facsimiles of some of our cottages; and if anyone wished to contribute a faithful representation of the abode of a very large number of our poor labourers during the winter, he might in all fairness send a drawing of the local workhouse.

Writers are very fond of lecturing their readers as to the moral effect of these great exhibitions—especially as against war. They do not seem to us to have any greater moral influence than exhibitions on a much smaller scale. They may divert and even instruct those who really give themselves the trouble to study them; but they have no effect on human passion. It is certain, however, that they give an impetus to commerce and aid its development; and the more commerce flourishes the more destructive, and therefore the more hateful, does war become.

THE FENIAN "RISING" IN IRELAND.

THE latest reports from Ireland show the insurrection in rather less formidable colours than it first assumed. The troops and the police, even in the smallest detachments, are more than a match for the rebels, whose tactics seem not to have included fighting, but to have been directed only to deeds of mischief and the establishment of a chronic condition of terror and alarm. Indeed, the utter hopelessness of such a movement enhances tenfold the wickedness of its projectors. Hundreds of unfortunate dupes have been induced to leave respectable situations as shopmen and artisans to take up arms, property has been destroyed, the employment of capital diverted from the country, and the physical, moral, and social improvement of the people retarded for years. It is somewhat remarkable that, whatever the object of the rising may have been, no manifestoes or strong appeals to the passions of the people have given any clue to its ultimate purpose. The "hereditary bondsmen" of O'Connell have not even been heard of. Everywhere the outbreak seems to be at an end, the parties concerned having either been made prisoners or having returned to their homes. A few specimens of how the "rebellion" was managed will indicate the course of events everywhere.

THE MOVEMENT NEAR DUBLIN.

The Fenian plan, no doubt, was for a simultaneous rising in the home counties and the south. Away from Dublin, Cork and Tipperary were to take the lead, while Clare, Limerick, and Waterford were to assist in giving employment to the soldiers and constabulary, and a diversion at Drogheda, north of the capital, was to alarm the Government for the safety of Louth and Meath. The rendezvous for the disaffected in and around Dublin was Tallaght-hill, rather more than four miles to the south-west of the city. Many hundreds left Dublin by twos and threes on Tuesday night week for this place; and similar gatherings took place at the small towns or villages in the outskirts, such as Kilmainham, Crumlin, Dundrum, and Rathfarnham. At some points near the rendezvous a quantity of arms had been provided—pikes, rifles, ammunition-pouches, and a cheap weapon, of homely appearance, which has been dignified by the title of a Fenian dirk, but is better known among the people as a pig-sticker. As usual, the Government were perfectly well informed by those who were in the secrets of the brotherhood. The constabulary either patrolled the roads or were waiting in their barracks, and the insurgents had no sooner formed themselves into something like martial array than the troops were in pursuit. There is a police barracks at Tallaght; and near this barracks, at midnight on Tuesday, the 5th inst., Sub-Inspector Burke and two constables met a party of about forty armed men, who were conveying a cart with ammunition. Not daunted by the disparity of numbers, the sub-inspector called on them to surrender. The leader of the insurgents aimed a blow with his sword at one of the policemen, who parried the stroke cleverly with his rifle and sword-bayonet, and with the latter gave his assailant a mortal thrust in the abdomen. The Fenians then withdrew, taking with them their wounded leader. Soon afterwards the sub-inspector, whose party had by this time been reinforced, fell in with two large bodies of insurgents, each numbering some hundreds. Both these parties fired upon the police without effect, while one of the insurgents, an attorney's clerk of Dublin, named O'Donoghue, was shot through the lungs and is since dead, and a workman named Bernes received a flesh wound in the thigh. There were only about fourteen policemen, and, as the saying is, the Fenians were numerous enough to have eaten them. But these ardent patriots seem to have thought that personal liberty was, after all, a thing which concerned them more nearly than political liberty. They became panic-stricken, threw away arms, ammunition, and such equipments as they could boast of, and dispersed. The roads were strewn with ball cartridges, percussion-caps, and arms of every description. The troops, under the command of Lord Strathairn, met with not the least show of resistance. The great Fenian army which was to have taken Dublin was scattered by a handful of constabulary. Nearly 200 prisoners were taken by the military and the constabulary together. These haggard, miserable youths had not the strength or stamina to support the fatigues of a single night's campaign, and broke down utterly under the trial.

Around Crumlin, another point south-west of Dublin, there was evidence of the same panic among the people, and the police patrols found large quantities of arms and ammunition, which the persons to whom they had been dealt out seemed to have got rid of as soon as possible. At Glencullen the Fenians seem to have had somewhat better heart. They summoned nine policemen in one barracks to surrender to the Irish Republic. The policemen refused to surrender to the Irish Republic, and the Fenians did not press the point, but

withdrew to the appropriately-named village Stepaside, where there was a barracks with less than nine policemen—namely, five. Here they fired a few shots and made preparations for burning out the garrison. Owing to the construction of the building, they were unfortunately able to do this with impunity; and Constable M'Ilwaine, the commander of this very pregnable citadel, then offered to surrender, on condition that life was spared. These terms were agreed to by the Fenian leader, and the police accordingly delivered up their barracks and their arms and ammunition, and were marched along with the rebels, in company with four of the metropolitan police, who had been captured near Donnybrook. A scout who had been sent forward to inquire into the chances of an attack upon Bray brought back an unfavourable report, whereupon the party seized upon 200 loaves at a baker's shop, and breakfasted without payment, giving their prisoners a share of the bread. Another police barracks at Glencullen was then visited. There were five constables here, who also refused to surrender, whereupon, says a correspondent of the *Irish Times*:—"The order was given for riflemen to advance, and fifty men, armed with rifles, came to the front. They drew up before the barracks, and just as they fired into it the police fired out and wounded two of the Fenians. The Fenian riflemen were then ordered to take cover, and, having done so, several volleys were exchanged. Finding the resistance so stout, it was proposed to place the nine policemen who were prisoners in front of the attacking party, and expose them to the cross fire. Constable M'Ilwaine objected to this as a violation of the terms of surrender. After some discussion, in the course of which the commander said he would force the police to the front if Constable O'Brien did not surrender, Constable M'Ilwaine was sent forward to communicate with O'Brien. He still refused; but ultimately, to save the lives of the prisoners and of his own party, agreed to surrender on condition that all the police were set at liberty. This was agreed to, the release not to take place for two hours. The arms, ammunition, &c., at the Glencullen barracks were taken, and the Fenians went off through the mountains towards Killakee. A party was left behind to guard the prisoners, who, after two hours, set them free and followed the main body. They frequently spoke during the march of going to the 'camp at Tallaght.' They appeared to be all sober, and in perfect obedience to order. The commander was a tall, respectable-looking man, about twenty-four years of age. He wore a suit of dark tweed. The second in command wore a sword, and had a feather in his cap. The party left a green flag on the road near Stepaside, and it is now in the possession of Emanuel Bailey, J.P. It was got up in a very handsome style, and bore upon it the words, 'God and your Country. Remember Emmet.' The flagstaff was quite in keeping with the appearance of the flag itself. The party had with them a van like a grocer's van, and also an outside car, carrying guns, pistols, ammunition, pikeheads, provisions, &c."

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS AND ARMS.

A large number of rifles, swords, bayonets, dirks, pikes, and bowie knives were taken during the night by the police from the hands of the Fenians or found in the ditches, where they had been hurriedly flung by their owners. These arms were subsequently taken to Dublin Castle, and have been stored there. It is stated that the Kilmainham district, a suburb of Dublin, supplied nearly 300 men of the insurgents, and not a few of these are found to have carried two days' provisions, consisting of bread and meat, and were likewise supplied with a change of linen, stockings, &c., as if they had anticipated a prolonged campaign. A large number of young men, nearly 200, it is said, were missing from several large drapery establishments in the city. Three of the men wounded at Tallaght lie in the Meath Hospital. According to the account of one of them, there were no fewer than 30,000 insurgents on the Dublin mountains, which is, of course, a gross exaggeration.

The prisoners who were brought into town in the course of Wednesday week were grouped in the Lower Castle-yard for some time, in charge of a company of the 52nd Regiment and some men of the 9th Lancers, before being conveyed to prison. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Hon. Gerald Dillon (private secretary), Colonel Lake, Lord Clonbrock, Mr. More O'Ferrall, and several other gentlemen connected with the Government were present in the yard. A number of the men were identified by Mr. Superintendent Ryan and some officers of police. The prisoners appeared quite exhausted. When brought into the yard several of them lay down on the ground, and all drank water with avidity. Large crowds of persons assembled in Palace-street and Cork-hill; but the gates of the Upper and Lower Castle yard were closed as soon as the escort with the prisoners passed in. When the inspection of the prisoners was completed, they were divided into three parties for conveyance to Mountjoy Prison, Richmond Bridewell, and Kilmainham Prison, the removal of those intended for Mountjoy Prison being personally superintended by Colonel M'Kenzie, Assistant Adjutant-General.

An information having been made by the officers in command of the military that the prisoners were taken in arms against the Queen's Government in Ireland, they were all formally remanded on a charge of high treason, by Colonel Lake, C.B., acting in his capacity of magistrate.

ATTACK ON KILMALLOCK POLICE BARRACK, LIMERICK.

One can hardly assume that the Fenians wished to revive historical traditions when they marched into Kilmallock on Wednesday week; but if any historian thinks it worth while to record the Fenian insurrection of 1867, he must not pass over the three hours' siege of the police station here and the gallant repulse of the Fenians by its little garrison. The barracks, as it is called, is nothing more than a two-storied house, built substantially of stone, with a low wall round it, and other houses on each side. It was held, at the time of the attack, by Head-constable Adams and fourteen men. Here, again, the Fenian plans were divulged beforehand. The head-constable heard, on Sunday night, that the insurgents were coming, and that he and his men would have to fight for their lives some day during the week, probably Wednesday or Thursday. They were therefore prepared, though they hardly knew whether or not to believe the stories. Just before six o'clock on Wednesday morning the three constables who were on the watch heard a noise outside, and received no reply to their challenge. Immediately afterwards there was a blaze at the front door, oil or "Greek fire" having been poured upon the panelling. The persons outside made a hasty retreat; and fortunately the woodwork did not ignite, so that this attempt to burn out the garrison failed. The rest of the police force, who had not taken off their clothes, were soon at their posts. In front and rear, the house has twenty-six windows, so that eleven of these were without defenders. The outer wall, too, afforded good cover to the assailants; and, after pouring in a volley through all the windows, they got under cover at once. Their number is estimated at 200 at least, and according to some accounts they mustered twice as many. Their commander was a "Colonel" Dunne, who wore a green uniform and a hat of peculiar shape, with a big white feather. To show that they were on the alert, the police returned the volley; but, acting under the orders of the head constable, were careful not to waste powder in the dim light which first prevailed, unless they saw somebody to aim at.

As it grew lighter the firing on both sides became hotter. Two or three of the Fenians who ventured to show themselves were then hit from the barracks, and the rest of them were extremely careful not to present any target to the practised marksmen within. These, on the other hand, sheltered themselves as much as possible at the windows, which were soon shattered by the shot. Their chief object was to prevent the bursting open of the doors, either in front or rear. The Fenians had come provided with crowbars and sledge-hammers to force an entrance, but they had not pluck enough to risk the exposure of their persons in this way. Some attempt was made to pull down the house-wall at a point which was commanded by no window, but the wall was so substantially built that they gave up this attempt also. From that moment it became evident that the garrison would be able to hold their own. One great source of anxiety to them was the presence of four of their wives and thirteen children. These were placed in as safe

positions as could be found, but, each room having its window, there was danger in all. Nor could the children be always kept in the safest place in the room. A considerable number of the Fenians were townspeople, who knew exactly the construction of the barracks, and which room might best be fired into. Thus, the head constable's room was a favourite target, and at the window here, commanding the back door, Mr. Adams planted himself. His most pertinacious enemy was a militiaman, whom he recognised, and who fired from the cover of a house close by, or from the low wall around the barracks. One of this man's bullets smashed the washhand basin, and the head constable made very pretty practice in return, splintering the wall now and then close by the head of his antagonist. The police fired on an average eighteen or twenty rounds per man. One and all behaved splendidly, though some had not been more than six months in the force. There was no flinching and no talk of surrender. The fathers now and then would go to see that their wives and little ones were unharmed; now and then, too, mothers could not be prevented from running into danger, that they might know their husbands were not struck down. Only one policeman was hit by a musket-ball, and the wound was a mere graze.

Some three hours passed in this way, and brought no help. None of the townspeople seem to have sent for any. Many, indeed, were in the Fenian ranks, and the rest were too timid to venture on doing anything for the relief of the little garrison. Meanwhile, a mounted policeman, bringing despatches from Brough, had been captured by the Fenians. A pike was put in his hand, and he was forced to go towards the barracks to aid in the attack under threats of being shot if he refused. But the policeman, of course, did not feel bound to expose himself to fire any more than his captors, and found means to escape afterwards. Meanwhile, the Fenian Colonel, finding the attack languish, exhorted his men to "go in," he himself smoking a short pipe comfortably all the time behind a wall where he was perfectly safe. He also wrote despatches, using the step of a jaunting-car for a desk. These missives, which are supposed to have contained demands for reinforcements, were sent into the country by messengers mounted on horses taken from the neighbouring farmers or gentry, the policeman's horse being, of course, pressed into the service. Dunne also found time to shoot Mr. Bourne, the manager of the Union Bank. He called at this gentleman's private residence and demanded a revolver. Mr. Bourne refused, saying that he should want it for the defence of the bank. He was immediately shot down by the Fenian colonel, and now lies in a very critical state. Mr. Bourne's revolver was afterwards found upon one of the prisoner's taken. At about nine o'clock the garrison heard firing at the end of the street, and knew that relief was at hand. It reached them in this wise:—Sub-Inspector Milling happened to be coming to Kilmallock with three policemen in the mail car from Kilmallane. At a short distance from the town he heard firing, and was told that an attack was being made upon the barracks. He at once ordered the driver of the mail-car to turn back to a police station about six miles off and returned with ten men. It was now about nine o'clock, and the Kilmallock constabulary still gallantly held their own. The sub-inspector, with his small party, took the insurgents in flank and fired a volley upon them before they were aware that any new foe was nigh. At the same time the new comers cheered lustily, to give notice to their comrades in the barracks; and the head constable there at once ordered the door to be thrown open, and, joining Milling's party, dashed into the road in pursuit of the retiring Fenians. For some little time longer the two bodies skirmished in the street, and then the insurgents broke and ran in disorder, pursued for some distance by the police. It was in the street that young Mr. Cleary, a medical student, was shot by the constabulary. He had been attending the wounded. The second in command of the insurgents, Patrick Walsh, was captured. He had received a flesh wound in the thigh. In all about thirty prisoners were made, of whom several were slightly wounded. Other wounded or dead men are supposed to have been removed to the houses of Fenian sympathisers, so that the total casualties will probably never be known with accuracy. The trophies of the police were forty pikes, some with handles 12 ft. and 14 ft. long; eighteen guns, two pistols, two swords, some daggers, a tin can filled with what is called "Greek fire," but looks very much like paraffin oil; twelve crowbars and pickaxes, a couple of sledge-hammers, tin canisters containing bullets and percussion-caps, powder-flasks, ball cartridges, and several yards of the cord-fuse which is used in blasting, and is supposed to have been intended for use in connection with the Greek fire. There was a railway-rug which the Fenian commander had not disdained to bring into action, and perhaps in such weather as this he would give a good deal more for his rug than for the sword which, in the hurry of his departure, this terrible chieftain also forgot to remove.

Both Dunne and Walsh are Irish Americans. The former is a native of Charleville, and was arrested a year ago, but released on promising to leave the country. He is supposed to have served as a Captain in the American army. Head constable Adams, who maintained so stout and skilful a defence, has been twenty-five years in the force. His conduct, and that of the whole party, garrison and reinforcement, cannot be too highly spoken of.

OPERATIONS IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

The first outbreak in Cork was at Knockadoon, about six miles from Youghal, on the coast. A coastguard station, occupied by five men and a chief boatman, was attacked by a body of armed men numbering about sixty, led by a horseman. They were well armed. The coastguard surrendered, in the face of overwhelming numbers, and they were, with the exception of one sick man, taken prisoners and marched off, the Fenians carrying with them all the arms and ammunition in the station. They then marched towards Mogeely, on the Youghal Railway, a distance of fourteen miles, and there set the prisoners at liberty, proceeding themselves in a north-easterly direction.

At Middleton the Fenians drew up in the street four deep. When the constabulary patrol passed a little beyond them they were challenged by Daly, their leader, and called upon to surrender in the name of the Irish Republic. When the police did not obey the call, Daly, their leader, seized Sub-constable O'Donnell's rifle, and, presenting a revolver at his head, fired. O'Donnell at the same time pushed Daly slightly from him, and thus caused the pistol ball to glance round the back of his head, the flash singeing his hair. At the same moment the party of Fenians fired a volley. A ball entered Sub-constable Sheedy's breast, and, after running a short distance up the Chapel-road, he fell, and probably bled to death. The other policemen fled in the same direction, and O'Donnell, who was wounded in the head, took shelter in a house. As the police fled the Fenians fired after them. They got round by Mr. Green's house, and, having taken shelter there till morning, got back to the station, escorted by Mr. Green, who has great influence and popularity in the town. After Sheedy fell he was stripped of his rifle and accoutrements. Daly took Sub-constable O'Donnell's rifle with him. The gate and wall in front of Mr. Green's residence were thickly marked with the bullets fired by the insurgents, and, subsequently, a dozen revolver-cartridges were found on the footpath there, as well as two large hand-grenades with fuses attached.

One party of the Cork insurgents burned the police station at Ballyknocken. This station is a few miles north of Rathduff, and near the Great Southern and Western Railway. It was surrounded by the Fenians, who called upon the police to surrender, and, on receiving a reply in the negative, piled a quantity of straw around the building, to which they set fire. The blaze conquered. The constabulary had to come out in ladders, give up their arms, and confess themselves prisoners. The victors marched on towards a place bearing the curious name of Bottlehill, for a couple of miles, when, embarrassed by the presence of prisoners who have an unpleasant expertness in identification, they resolved to let them go. The released constabulary, instead of returning to their ruined barracks, sped on to Mallow, whence there were dispatched next day a party of the 71st Highlanders, accompanied by a stipendiary magistrate and several other civilians. The condition of the force the soldiers came to attack was most miserable. They were about 120 in number, only a few of whom were decently armed,

An idea of their weapons may be formed from the fact that they had taken from the farmyard of a Mr. Wise, who lived on their route, some hayforks and the knives out of his turnip-cutter. They were utterly destitute of provisions. After most of them had fasted from eighteen to twenty hours, a farmer sent them up a large quantity of boiled potatoes. Even then there was a slip between the cup and the lip. Just as the steaming tub came up, up came the soldiers too. The ragged regiments, with their few guns, fired five shots, quite out of range, and then fled, reluctantly leaving behind them the tub of potatoes and four of their comrades captured by the military. Much sobered in mind, most of them have returned to Cork.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Legislative Body the President laid before the House the new bills upon the press and the right of public meeting. The following are the principal features of the new press law:—The authorisation hitherto required previous to establishing a journal is suppressed; imprisonment for offences against the press laws is abolished; the amount of the fine which may be inflicted will not be less than one fifteenth and not more than one half the caution money; printers and publishers will no longer be required to take out licenses. The bill makes no mention of any change in the amount of the stamp duty or the caution money.

A telegram has been received from Admiral Larocier, dated Vera Cruz, Feb. 28, announcing that 16,000 French troops had embarked and left for France, all in good health. The Admiral hoped that the evacuation of Mexico would be complete by March 8.

SPAIN.

A decree has been issued depriving the Infante Don Henriquez of all the grades, offices, titles, and decorations hitherto held by that Prince.

A Royal order was promulgated on Saturday last raising the state of siege throughout Spain.

A decree has been issued relative to the press laws. Among other new regulations it fixes the caution money for political journals at 40,000 reals. It maintains the censorship and authorises the seizure of journals before they are put in circulation. The responsibility for articles published in the newspapers will rest with the author or the editor, and the printer will in all cases of prosecution be treated as an accomplice. Every print published without authorisation will be regarded as a clandestine publication.

ITALY.

The result of the definitive elections known up to noon on Monday shows that out of eighty-eight candidates returned sixty-six are favourable to the Government, the remaining twenty-two belonging to the Opposition. In 156 contested elections 108 Government candidates have been successful over the Opposition. General Garibaldi has been outvoted in four or five places, but was elected at Naples by a majority of forty-five votes in the electoral college over his opponent. He has also been elected at Mantua and two or three other places.

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck is tussling stoutly with the North German Parliament. Nor has that Parliament any right to complain of want of frankness on his part. The other day he told a Hanoverian deputy that, previous to the war, the Hanoverian Court was a nest of intrigue, and that the Minister who neglected an opportunity of removing the dynasty of Hanover would have been a traitor to the Fatherland. On Wednesday he did battle for that part of the draught of the Constitution which provides for a fixed and regular war budget. One of his arguments was taken from the struggle between himself and the Prussian Chamber of Deputies in 1862. Where, he asked, would Prussia and her victorious army have been if somebody had not had the courage to carry on the government, notwithstanding the resolutions adopted by the Prussian Chamber in 1862?

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian soldiers on leave have been ordered to return to their regiments. The cause alleged is the necessity of precautionary measures on the Bosnian and Servian frontier.

Austria is resolved to carry out the proposals of the Imperial Government as to the organisation of the army. Several of the provincial Diets have from time to time expressed their dislike to this plan; but news from Vienna informs us that the Council of the Ministry had resolved upon carrying out their propositions, notwithstanding the adverse votes of the Diets.

Baron von Beust is reported to have taken a leaf out of the book of Baron Ricasoli, as far as clerical property is concerned. A rumour is current in Vienna that, in order to meet the great financial wants of the empire, it is proposed to mortgage the ecclesiastical property. In Hungary the ecclesiastical property is, it seems, to be sold to balance the finances of the country. At any rate, a telegram from Vienna says that Count Andrássy, the Hungarian Premier, is negotiating for the sale of the property. Meantime Austria and Hungary appear likely to work well together. The Hungarian Ministers and Diet are pushing forward the measures suggested by the Imperial Government, while the Imperial Government is carefully abstaining from proposing anything which may irritate Hungary.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia, it is said, has consented to a suggestion of France that the Porte should accede to the cession of Candia and a great portion of Thessaly and Epirus. Russia, however, thinks that this is only a point of departure for the solution of the Eastern question, and that the claims for independence of all the Christian subjects of the Porte must be considered. England, we are assured, regards this suggestion as entirely upsetting the Paris treaty of 1856. The negotiations, however, are in progress. Russia is likely to formulate her proposal in an official document, and we shall probably in a short time see the whole Eastern question raised in some formal manner.

The Porte has addressed a circular to its representatives abroad in which it declares that it has reached the limit of its concessions, for every concession only encourages its Christian subjects to shatter the foundations of the Turkish empire. The Sublime Porte is strong enough to repress rebellion everywhere, and it demands of the Cabinets only one thing—to consider the Cretan question a purely internal affair, and to be allowed to settle it by itself with its Cretan subjects.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian Constitutional Assembly have proposed to the Viceroy to withhold the payment of a portion of the tribute to the Porte as compensation for the expense of the Egyptian army in Crete.

THE UNITED STATES.

We have news from New York, by telegraph, to the 12th inst. The House of Representatives had ordered the immediate appointment of a committee on foreign relations, in view of the approaching confederation of the British North American provinces. A resolution expressive of sympathy with Ireland was referred to the same committee.

The House had passed measures ordering the disbandment of the Southern militia, and prohibiting the President from removing General Grant without the consent of the Senate, and requiring all his military orders to be issued through a General of the army. The Tariff Bill was virtually defeated, and the resolution for abolishing the tax on cotton had been rejected.

President Johnson was preparing to execute the bill for the military government of the South. The Governor of Louisiana had announced that the bill is in force in that State.

The Republicans have carried the elections in New Hampshire, Mr. Harriman having been elected Governor and three Republican candidates returned to Congress in that State.

The Virginia Legislature had called a convention for May next to adopt a Constitution under the bill for the military government of the South recently passed by Congress. The negro population propose to call a separate convention.

The Maine Legislature had protested against the establishment of a Canadian kingdom.

MEXICO.

We have news, via New York, of a battle in Mexico, near San Luis Potosi, on Feb. 4, in which the Republicans were thoroughly beaten. This story must, however, be received with great caution, seeing that the Atlantic telegraph brought news on Tuesday that on Feb. 21 the Imperial and Republican armies were within a few leagues of each other, and that a great battle was expected. Charges of gross cruelty are made against Escobedo. In New York there was a report, which had come by way of California, to the effect that the city of Mexico was occupied by the Republicans on Feb. 17. This probably is untrue; but it is certain that the Republicans were in force near the capital, for they were able to cut off parties of the Imperialists who were seeking to reinforce the garrison.

INDIA.

Mr. Massey made his financial statement in the Legislative Council on the 5th inst. The accounts for the year ending April last show a surplus of nearly £3,000,000. This year there is an estimated deficit of over £2,000,000, including the extraordinary expenditure for public works. The Budget for the coming year shows a probable deficiency of £500,000, exclusive of any extraordinary expenditure. Mr. Massey proposes an irrigation loan of £2,000,000, and £1,000,000 for barracks. The duty on saltpetre and machinery is abolished. The export duty on grain and the import duty on champagne and expensive wines is raised 50 per cent. There will be a new license tax, and a tax of 2 per cent is to be levied on incomes, including those of public servants, with certain exceptions. It is expected that these new taxes will yield £500,000.

REORGANISATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The bill for the organisation of the French army, which has been presented to the Legislative Body, is as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—THE ACTIVE ARMY AND THE RESERVE.

Art. 1. The duration of service in the active army is five years, at the expiration of which time the soldier shall also remain four years in the reserve. The period of service of the young men who have not been comprised in the active army is four years in the reserve, and five in the National Guard Mobile. The annual law on the finances divides each class called to draw in the conscription into two portions, one of which is incorporated in the active army and the other forms part of the reserve.

2. The duration of service in the active army, as well as in the reserve, counts from the 1st of July of the year in which the young men have been inscribed on the rolls of the corps. In time of peace the soldiers who have completed their period of service receive their liberation from the 30th of June of each year. They only receive it, in time of war, after the arrival at the corps of the contingent destined to replace them.

3. Substitutions of numbers on the list of the canton are authorised in conformity with the law of March 21, 1832.

4. The young men of the reserve are not admitted to exoneration. They may permutate with those of the National Guard, or furnish as substitute a man under thirty-two years of age, fulfilling the conditions required for military service and liberated from all the obligations of the present law. Soldiers under the flag are not admitted to exoneration, but they may get themselves replaced by soldiers of the same arm who have entered their fifth year of service.

5. The duration of voluntary engagements is two years at least. They do not confer the exemptions contained in Nos. 6 and 7 of article 13 of the law of March 13, 1832, unless contracted for a period of nine years, in conformity with article 1 above. The re-engagement in the active army is for from two years to five years. It can only be contracted by soldiers and volunteers engaged in the active army who have entered their fifth year of service or by soldiers of the reserve who are in their fourth. The engagement does not dispense, in any case, the soldiers from the period of service they have to perform in the reserve, according to article 1 of the present law.

CHAPTER II.—THE NATIONAL GUARD MOBILE.

6. The National Guard Mobile comprises, in addition to the young men who have served four years in the reserve, those who have obtained exoneration from the service in virtue of the law of April 26, 1855, and those who have obtained substitutes according to article 4 above mentioned.

7. The duration of the service in the National Guard Mobile is for five years.

8. The National Guard Mobile is destined as an auxiliary to the active army in defence of the fortresses, coasts, and frontier of the empire, and in the maintenance of order in the interior. It can only be called out for actual service by a special law, or in the interval of the Session by a decree which must be presented within a delay of twenty days to the Legislative Body to be converted into a law.

9. The National Guard Mobile is organised by department, in companies, battalions, squadrons, and batteries. The officers are appointed by the Emperor, and the sub-officers, corporals, and brigadiers by the military authorities. The young men of the National Guard Mobile are liable to be called out for reviews and assemblies, and for training, which cannot exceed a fortnight each year, and which takes place either at the chief town of the department, arrondissement, or canton of the residence or domicile of the young men. Those who are able to show that they have a sufficient knowledge of the use of arms and of military schooling may be exempted from the exercises. The young men who form part of the National Guard Mobile by exoneration or substitution are bound to procure their uniform and smaller articles.

10. The young men of the National Guard Mobile may contract marriage without authorisation at any period whatever of their service.

11. The officers, sub-officers, corporals, and brigadiers of the National Guard Mobile are subject to military discipline and laws. The privates are also subject to the same, but only during the period of reviews, meetings, and exercises.

12. Every man belonging to the National Guard Mobile who, saving in cases of legitimate impediment, shall not attend the meetings or exercises fixed by the order of convocation sent him is punished by the military tribunals with an imprisonment of from three days to one month. Any person absenting himself from a meeting without authorisation is liable to the same penalty. Absence from a review is subjected to a disciplinary punishment.

13. When not in cases of meetings, exercises, or reviews of the National Guard Mobile, any outrage in words, gesture, or threat committed by an inferior towards a superior in the discharge of his functions is punished by the Correctional Tribunals with the penalties pronounced by articles 225 and 226 of the Penal Code. Article 463 of the same code can be applied.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

14. The men comprised in the contingents actually in service shall form part of the National Guard Mobile during the two years following the completion of seven years of service, whether in the active army or in the reserve. It will be the same with those who have re-enlisted, with those re-engaged after liberation, and with the administrative substitutes corresponding to the same contingents.

15. All dispositions contrary to the present law are abrogated.

THE MARYLEBONE WORKHOUSE.—The guardians of the St. Marylebone Workhouse, taking into consideration the great services rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, the master and matron, on the occasion of the late ice calamity in Regent's Park, and the generally excellent management of the house, have agreed to make an addition to the joint salaries of those officers of £50 per annum. A short time since some of the principal inhabitants of the borough, headed by the borough members, assembled in the board-room, and, having presented Dr. Randall, the medical officer of the workhouse, with a silver candelabrum and two silver salvers, suitably inscribed, and Mr. Fuller, the assistant medical officer, with a handsome gold watch, in recognition of their services at the ice accident, Mr. Douglas was presented with a purse containing £120 and a testimonial on vellum, as a public acknowledgment of his own and his wife's energy, thoughtfulness, and kindness at the lamentable accident. It is worthy of note that, at the time when workhouse management was much called in question, more than one acknowledgment was reported in the *Times* of the general exceptionally intelligent and humane treatment of all classes of poor in this district.

GENERAL PEEL'S PROPOSALS.—The general outline of the scheme proposed by the Government for the amelioration of the condition of the soldier differs in many respects from the recommendations of the Recruiting Commission, a portion of which only are to be adopted. As regards pay, 2d. per day is to be added to that of all non-commissioned officers and men, and another 1d. per day on re-engagement. It is not proposed, however, to make any addition to the present state of pension, to increase the ration of meat, or to make any considerable reduction in the stoppages for necessities. Barrack damages are to be, in some measure, avoided by employing the troops to do the repairs. A special Act of Parliament must be obtained to change the period of service from ten years to twelve; but we do not gather from General Peel's speech that this has been determined on. The sum to be paid for the purchase of discharges is not to be increased. A larger bounty is to be given to men who re-engage when their regiments are under orders for foreign service. The abolition of such charges as "sheet washing," and a few minor improvements of this sort, may perhaps be made by the authorities, without reference to Parliament; but the broad feature of the scheme is the grant of an extra 2d. per day, or 3d. to those who are in their second period of service, in place of the more numerous but less liberal recommendations of the Recruiting Commission. —*United Service Gazette.*

CRETAN INSURGENTS ON THEIR WAY TO ATHENS.

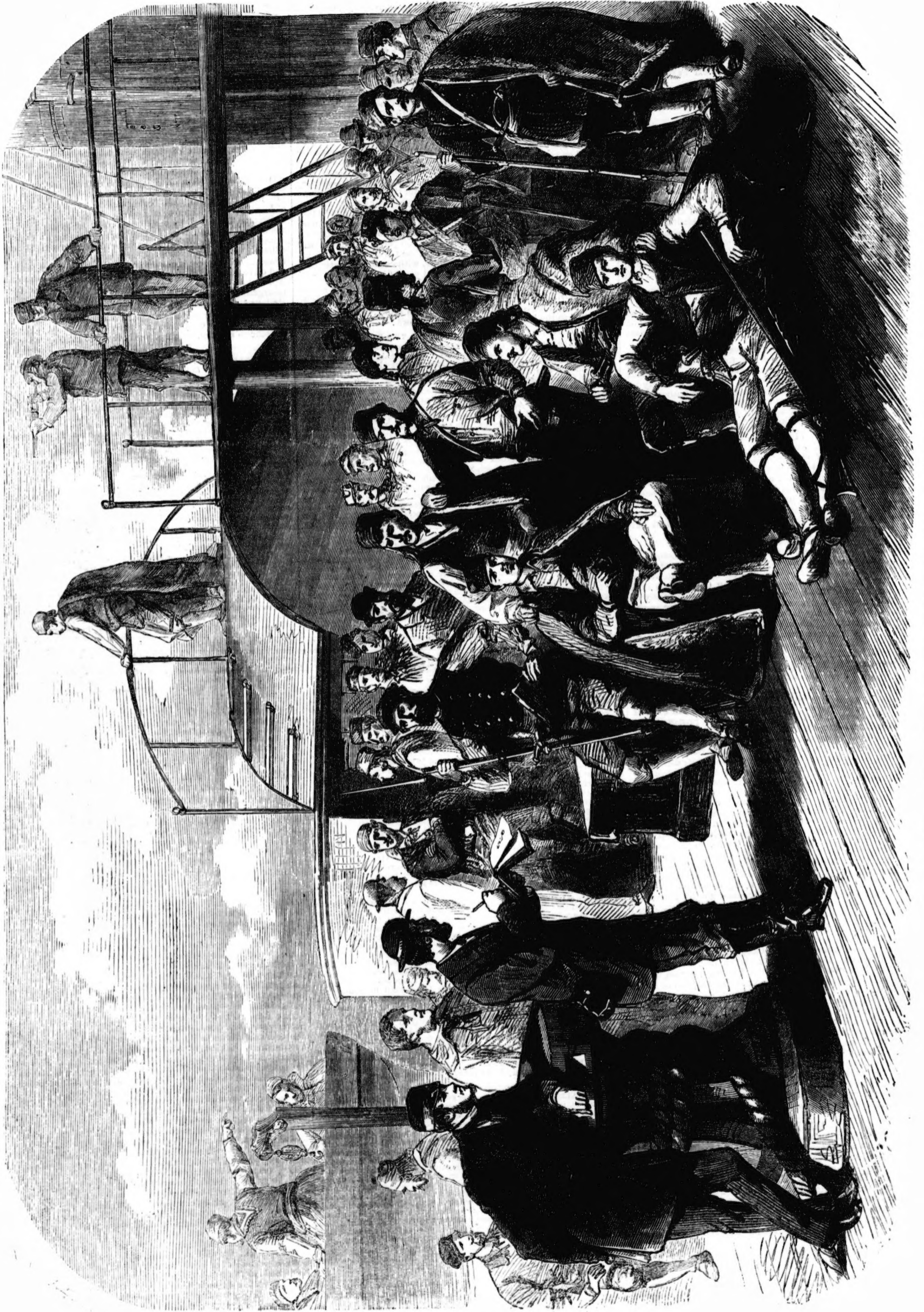
We have already given some account of the departure of a band of Greek insurgents from Crete, by means of French and Turkish vessels, and of their reception by the people at Athens. It has since transpired that these disaffected hangers-on to the patriotic army have benefited the cause which they deserted by withdrawing from it their very doubtful services; and it is said that the Cretans, if they have any regret in the matter, are only sorry that their reputation should have been for a short time damaged by such associates. Our Illustration this week represents the appearance of quite another sort of men, those who are frequently on their way from Athens to Canea to join the national defenders, or, vice versa, returning from the island for rest. The sketch from which our Engraving is taken represents the artist in the midst of a group of these bold spirits on the deck of the steamer *Panhellenion* on one of its voyages between these two points. The worn appearance and the state of the strange costume of these poor fellows often show that they have undergone protracted sufferings from want and wounds; but their places are constantly supplied by fresh volunteers. A recent letter from Khasia, published in a Florence paper, announces the formation of an Italo-Greek legion, consisting of four companies, all commanded by Garibaldian officers. Colonel Alvisse Venezia commands in chief. The letter was written on the march by one of the Italian officers. The legion was then on its way to Lamia, on the Turkish frontier. It was raised under very great difficulties and with the scantiest means—the officers having to part with almost everything of value they possessed in order to get money for the purchase of arms, and of bread and olives wherewith to maintain the men. Arms were still wanting, and a part of the legionaries carried scythes, like the former insurgents in Poland. The writer exhorts his correspondent to warn Italians against embarking for Greece in order to share in the war. They will only be useful, he says, when the revolution shall break out on the Greek continent, in Epirus and Thessaly. A number of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the legion are Greeks.

THE STATUES OF THE PLANTAGENETS AT FONTEVRAULT.—The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says:—"The removal of the statues of the Plantagenet Kings, which so excites all Fontevraut, all Maine and Loire, and even all the west of France, decidedly will not take place. Respectful but unanimous representations have been made to the Emperor, who, moreover, constitutionally speaking, could not keep the promise he courteously made to the Queen of England. Whether the historical monuments are public or private property, they can only be alienated legally. The idea may, therefore, be considered abandoned, in whatever way the Sovereign gets out of his promise to Queen Victoria." Upon the same subject the *Liberté* says:—"A despatch from London, published yesterday by the *Liberté*, announces that Lord Stanley has declared to the House of Commons that the Emperor Napoleon had written to Queen Victoria offering her the statues of the Plantagenets now in France, at the chapel of Fontevraut. There must be an error here, which we will not even try to explain. These archaeological monuments form part of the national domain, and not that of the Sovereign. It is, therefore, evident that Lord Stanley cannot be justified in declaring that the statues of the Plantagenets have been offered to Queen Victoria by Napoleon III.; for alienations of public property can only be authorised by the Corps Législatif."

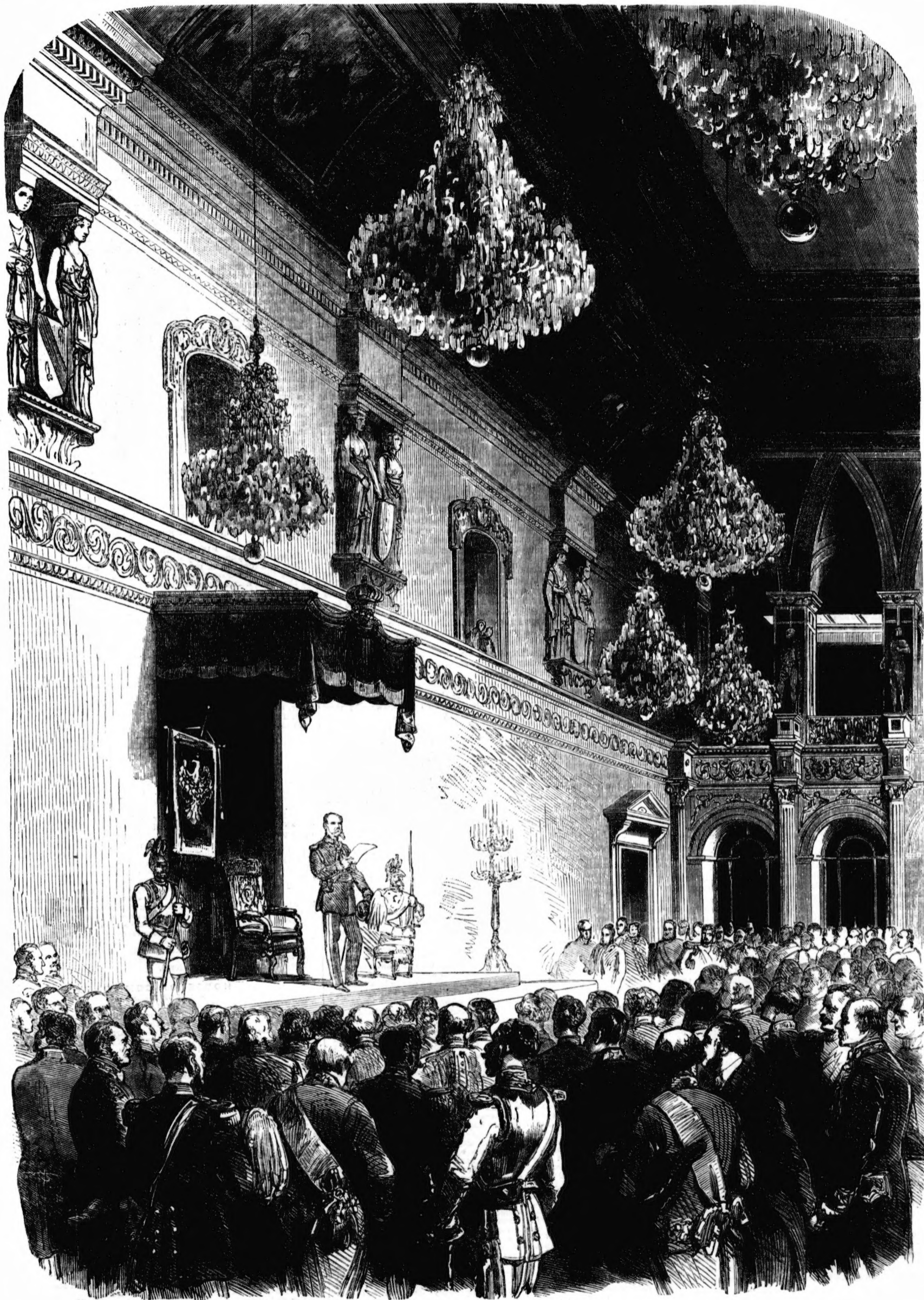
LIEUTENANT BRAND.—The correspondence between Lieutenant Brand and the Admiralty, which has been laid before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Osborne, consists of one letter, dated Feb. 2, from Mr. Brand, and the reply thereto, on Feb. 5. In the course of his letter, Lieutenant Brand expressed great regret that by writing to Mr. Buxton, M.P., "in a moment of great excitement and under circumstances to which I ought to have been superior, because I could afford to be so," he should so far have committed himself as to incur their Lordships' displeasure. He narrates the circumstances under which the letters were hurriedly penned. "I was ill and suffering at the time I wrote." He records his sorrow that he sent the letters, which he frankly admits "were improper both in tone and substance." He hopes that their Lordships, "in considering their attitude towards me at the present time, will not forget my past services, and that the point on which I have erred is one outside the service, which I have ever sought to further and uphold to the very utmost of my ability." "I venture to appeal to their Lordships' consideration, and to hope they will be pleased to consider my heavy punishment in being superseded as sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case, which I shall ever remember with regret." The reply from the Admiralty was as follows:—"Sir, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., reporting your arrival in England on being superseded from the Albacore; and I am to acquaint you that this letter, written in the becoming terms in which it is couched, has been received by their Lordships with satisfaction.—I am, &c., W. G. ROMANE."

OPENING OF THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT BY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

We have already published the principal parts of the speech in which the King of Prussia opened the North German Parliament, and we are able this week to give an illustration of the scene when his Majesty rose to address the House of Peers from the throne in the White Hall of the Berlin Schloss. In honour of the event of the day, the shops and hotels in the Unter den Linden had displayed numerous specimens of the new federal flag, varied by the national colours of Prussia. There was a crowd in front of the Royal palace gazing at the carriages of the members as they drove up the Schloss, but the town in general exhibited few signs of outward interest in the occurrence of the day. Before the ceremony a solemn service was held in the chapel of the Schloss—a magnificent octagonal building in the Byzantine style—which was filled with the members of the Royal family, the *hauts noblesse*, and a numerous array of deputies in uniforms and robes of state. Half an hour before the conclusion of this service, the White Hall had begun to fill with Catholic members who had attended Divine service in St. Hedwig's Church, and those Protestants who had proceeded straight to the place of assembly. The walls of the apartments looked down upon a gathering such as they had never before witnessed—upon the meeting of men from the rigorous winter of the Russian frontier, from the milder Rhine land; upon the Schleswiger, who prefers the rude language of his race to that of the common Fatherland; and the Frank, whose ancestors, under Charlemagne, had fought with and converted the northern German tribes. Thuringians and Hessians, Pomeranians and Frisians were there; and it was hoped that ere long the Bavarians and Saxons would be added to the list. While the members were standing about in groups, talking, Prince Frederick William, the little son of the Crown Prince, entered with two gentlemen of his suite to view the hall in its state dress, and the Prince had hardly left when the King, having first conducted the Queen to a stall in proximity to the throne, passed through the hall to his apartments on the further side. He looked radiant with good health and spirits, deriving, as it would seem, a fresh tenure of life from success. A little later, the Generals, Ministers, and other dignitaries made their appearance, ranging themselves in the order prescribed for them. The Prussian Ministers, and delegates of federal Governments appointed to take part in the debates of the Parliament, proceeded to the left of the throne; the deputies formed a wide semicircle round the symbol of Royal dignity, and the Crown Princess, followed by Princesses and maids of honour, in rustling silks, entered the stalls set apart for the Court. A tribune was occupied by the Ambassadors, with their ladies, the diplomats, and the foreign princes. When everything was ready, Count Bismarck, in his white cavalry uniform, repaired to the Royal apartments to inform the King that the first Parliament of the North German Confederacy was awaiting his presence. Then the Royal train came into view, more solemn, numerous, and richly attired than any that has ever graced a similar display in Prussia. Equerries opened the procession; pages, chamberlains, and goldsticks in waiting, followed by marshals and grand marshals, in their robes of office, heralded the Royal part of the ceremonial. The sword of state, the same which had graced the coronation of the first King of Prussia; the globe, the emblem of universal rule, imitated from the pre-nuptial insignia of the German Empire; and the sceptre, richly adorned with gems, were borne by three Generals walking abreast. Then followed the crown, carried on a cushion of cloth-of-gold by Count Keder, the Head Chamberlain; and the Royal standard, held aloft by the aged General Wrangel. To the right and left of the Royal insignia marched two officers of the Garde du Corps, with swords drawn. Imme-



INVALIDED GREEK VOLUNTEERS RETURNING FROM CRETE IN THE PANAHELLENION STEAM-SHIP.



THE KING OF PRUSSIA OPENING THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

diately after them appeared the King, in the uniform of a General of infantry, and carrying his helmet in his hand. Behind him the Crown Prince and the Princes of the blood, Adjutants and Adjutant-Generals, all in military costume. The procession terminated with chamberlains and masters of ceremony attached to the Courts of the various Princes. Prussian uniforms are simple, however; and the dark blue of the cloth considerably prevailed over the glitter of lace and silver cord.

His Majesty, having been received with three cheers, mounted the throne, and placed himself in front of the iron seat which forms the regal chair of the Kings of Prussia. While the King was thus

standing, surveying the distinguished assembly, the procession broke up, and its members distributed themselves over the hall. With the exception of Prince Frederick Charles, who, as the member for Lobian, stood among the deputies, the Princes, with the Crown Prince on the steps of the throne, ranged themselves on his Majesty's right hand. The bearers of sword and banners stationed themselves on the steps of the throne, a little behind the King; while those to whom the sceptre, globe, and crown had been intrusted occupied the front portion of the ascent. A few moments more, and the brilliant throng had settled down into calm attention, when the King, receiving a manuscript from the hands of the Prime Minister,

read the Speech from the Throne in a sonorous voice. The passages relating to Prussian successes, German unity, and the national ties to be established between Northern and Southern Germany, elicited the applause of the Assembly. The reading over, the King, amid renewed cheers, left the hall with his train. Count Bismarck, in the name of his Majesty and his august allies, then declared the Parliament of the North German Confederacy opened. The President of the North German Parliament is Dr. Simson, the Speaker of the first Germanic Parliament. Duke Ujest has been elected Vice-President; and Herr Bennigsen, President of the National Verein, is second Vice-President.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 295.

FOG.

ON Friday night week the House for a time was in a dense fog—as it not infrequently is—a mental fog, analogous to the material fog which occasionally pervades the Palace of Westminster. It was not a material, but a mental fog, however, which crept over the House on the night referred to. The question before us was “Can the volunteers be legally called out to suppress riots and insurrections?” It was introduced by Mr. William Edward Forster, the well-known member for Bradford. Mr. Forster is a peaceable worsted manufacturer; but he is also a warlike captain of volunteers, and, as such, he naturally wanted to know what he and his gallant Yorkshire were to do in case of riot at Bradford, or elsewhere. Mr. Forster, in his usual, easy, nonchalant way—which one could wish were somewhat less nonchalant—stated his case clearly enough. But even whilst he was speaking the mist began to rise; and, after he had told the House how the Home Secretary, when he heard that the volunteers had been called out at Chester, warned the commanding officers that they could not be called out, and how they were not called in, but remained out, and legally so, simply by the administration of an oath, the fog became very thick. Nor did Mr. Walpole succeed in clearing away this fog by his elaborate explanation. On the contrary, this elaborate explanation, as elaborate explanations often do, only made the mist more dense. The law is clear. They cannot be called out *qua* soldiers, but they may as special constables; they may be in uniform; they may have rifles, ball cartridge, and bayonets; they may form themselves in military array; they may be led by their officers; and they may charge, shoot, stab, and kill rioters, but not *qua* soldiers, but only *qua* special constables. Here was a curious position. Who will ask what’s in a name after this? A regiment of men drilled and armed fronting a mob is an illegal thing if the men are called soldiers; but change the name, and call them constables, and the thing is legal. Can the volunteers be called out to quell a riot? was Mr. Forster’s question. They may, and they may not was the only answer, as Mr. Bright humorously said, contained in all the explanations given by officials, ex-officials, lawyers, and soldiers. In short, the more explanation we had the more our difficulties and perplexities thickened; and the more our political ventilator blew with his articulate breath to disperse the fog, the denser it became.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE.

Mr. Alexander James Beresford-Beresford-Hope is, if not a celebrity, clearly one of our singularities. He is not a common man to look at. He has a remarkably large head, to begin with—a head, one would say, rather too large for his body, although the shoulders which support the thick, short neck, on which this huge head is fixed, are broad and strong; and this head is made to look larger by the quantity of hair which it is the pleasure of Mr. Hope to wear, apparently unkempt and generally as accident or the wind may place it. We are speaking now of the hair on the top of his head; but Mr. Hope also rejoices in a beard; and so, were it not that he has a capacious forehead and a broad face, his *caput* at a distance would seem to be enveloped in hair. The honourable gentleman, being near-sighted, has always a large glass fixed in one eye. This is the outward appearance of Mr. Hope from the shoulders upwards. In his other physical developments there is nothing specially worth notice. Mr. Hope is the youngest son of the notable Thomas Hope, the author of “Anastatius,” and hence often called “Anastatius Hope.” These Hopes, aristocratic people as they now are—and nobody in the House has a more aristocratic bearing than Mr. Beresford Hope—descend from a race of merchants in Holland, merchant princes of the old type. What these merchants traded in we know not, but probably in everything that the world produces. They were general traders, like Stokes round the corner, with this difference—he buys and sells by the pound and the yard, whereas the Hopes bought and sold by the ton or rather by the cargo, which is a difference with a distinction, as we all know. A small trader is nobody; but if the small trader becomes a large trader—a merchant, in short—he may rise to great heights in these times, may make alliances with noble families, and even become a nobleman himself. Mr. Beresford Hope first appeared in Parliament in 1841 as member for Maidstone, the borough which also had the honour of opening the door of the House of Commons for Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Hope sat for Maidstone till 1852, and then he appears to have retired voluntarily. But in 1857 he reappeared as member for the same borough, and sat till 1859, when he once more dived under, to come to the surface in 1865 as member for Stoke-upon-Trent, or as “member for the Potteries,” as Disraeli described him, when answering Mr. Hope’s speech about abolishing “the right of search” of the luggage of passengers going to the forthcoming Paris Exhibition.

We have always thought that the outward and visible man is mostly a type of the inward and invisible—though in many cases we may be unable to discover the similarity—or, in other words, that the mind does impress itself upon and mould the outward man, not merely the head and face, but the whole bodily form, and habits, and bearing of the man. Thus, the restlessness and uncertainty of Gladstone’s mind is clearly depicted, not only in his unquiet and mobile face, but even in his rapid movements and somewhat shambling gait. Bright’s build and the solid way in which he walks is clearly typical of a firm and decided mind. You may not agree with him, but you may always know where to find him. Sir George Grey is a rapid thinker—too rapid to think always correctly—and he darts about like a swallow. Milner Gibson is a man that can think, and think symmetrically; but it takes some force to induce him to make the effort; and he is an uncommonly well-made man, and walks lazily. We might go on adding instances innumerable to prove our point, but must conclude with this remark:—It has been said that there is expression in a hand, and no doubt this is so; but, if it be so, why should there not be indication of mental peculiarity in a man’s legs? You may say it is in the way the man uses them, rather than in the legs themselves. But then it must be remembered that the mode in which he is impelled by his mind to use them goes far to shape their form. But Mr. Hope is waiting, and we return to him. Mr. Hope is, as we have said, a singular-looking man, and his speeches are as singular as his outward appearance; and no doubt there is cause and effect here, if we could but see it. Mr. Hope’s outward appearance is eccentric, and so is his mind. He is an oddity outside, and so he is inside. His speeches are the oddest things ever heard. But we must not pursue our analogy, lest we should give more than due space to Mr. Hope. Mr. Disraeli, with a touch of characteristic humour, in his speech in reply to Mr. Hope, said he had listened with amusement to the hon. member’s “ quaint rhetoric; ” and quaint it is, if quaintness means oddity—singularity; for Mr. Beresford Hope’s rhetoric is so odd that if one were to shut one’s eyes, it would not require a great stretch of imagination to fancy that some old member of the Long Parliament was addressing the House. But Mr. Hope’s rhetoric is not merely quaint in its outward form, but in the thoughts which the outward form clothes and in the odd similitudes which he every now and then jerks into his train of reasoning to enforce his arguments. Mr. Hope’s manner, too, is singular and odd. He uses action to emphasise his words, but often the emphatic action, awkwardly enough, comes in the wrong place; and the same may be said with the modulation of his voice, which is not uncommonly out of harmony with the thoughts which he is expressing. In short, he is an odd-looking man, an eccentric thinker, and a very odd speaker.

MR. GATHORNE HARDY AND HIS BILL.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy has well-nigh got his Metropolitan Poor Bill through the House. Indeed, before this article is published, the bill will most likely be in the House of Lords. Bravo, Mr. Hardy! When the bill had run its course through Committee, and the Chairman put the question that “I do now leave the chair,” the members present—of all parties—gave Mr. Hardy a round of cheers, and he deserved the compliment, for no Minister of the Crown in our time has ever carried an important bill like this through Committee more skillfully than Mr. Hardy has done this most important

measure. His knowledge of the subject at every point was remarkable; his promptness and clearness in replying to objections, his patience and good temper, were never surpassed by the most experienced official; and his reticence of speech, so necessary in a work like this, was to us surprising, for Mr. Hardy has hitherto not been notable for the power of expressing his thoughts in a few words. More than once we have had to describe Mr. Hardy’s speeches, especially his political harangues—those, we mean, which he delivered in party contests—as too wordy; at times, indeed, as an overflowing waste of words. Words! words! Hardly anything but words. But in the conduct of this bill, from the first to the last, Mr. Hardy has restrained his natural propensity to wordiness. Carlyle, in his “Life of Sterling,” tells us how he used to liken Mr. Sterling’s speech to sheet lightning, and to beg that his accomplished friend would condense it into bolts. Mr. Hardy’s party speeches had something of this sheet-lightning character; but on this occasion he did what Carlyle never could get his friend to do—condensed his sheet lightning into bolts. Of the character of this bill we offer no opinion here; but the general unanimity of the House in its favour proves that it is thought to be a very good measure. Mr. Hardy, then, in addition to the credit which he has earned for ability to conduct an important bill through the House, must also have a wreath awarded him for wise legislation and successful administration in one of the most important departments in the State. But make haste, Mr. Hardy; make haste. Hurry on the sluggish Lords, or you may yet lose your bill; for assuredly the Government, of which you are so efficient a member, is in rather a ticklish state—rocking to its fall, some say. Let us, however, hope, for the sake of the poor of the metropolis and Mr. Hardy’s fame, that before the ruin comes this bill may be safely landed in the statutes at large; and then Mr. Hardy will have the proud satisfaction in reflecting that a crying evil which his predecessor neglected to attack during his seven years of office he assaulted as soon as he fairly got into power, and speedily conquered; and, if Mr. Hardy be of our mind, he will value this exploit more than all his sheet-lightning oratory—the glare and glitter of which has long since vanished.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE FENIANS.

The following needs no comment from us:—

Dublin, March 10, 1867.

To the Writer of the “Inner Life of the House of Commons.”
Dear Sir,—You appear to be rather amused with Mr. Ker’s method of dealing with Fenians. Strange as it may seem to you, however, I can assure you that his method of dealing with them is the one recommended by nearly all the well-affected population of Ireland; and if you read the Irish papers you would see that they (the papers) also are calling out for martial law. It may be very amusing for English people to hear Irish members calling out for “a short shrift” for the Fenians, but I do not think you and your countrymen would care just at present to be living in lonely districts of Ireland, liable at any moment to be massacred. Yours, truly,
ONE WHO READS THE “ILLUSTRATED TIMES” WEEKLY.

THE VALUE OF A MINUTE.

ON Tuesday night there was a good deal of practical business on the paper, and we expected to have a long night of it. But at a quarter to six the merry bells rung, the doorkeeper shouted “Who goes home?” and in a few minutes the House was empty and dark. This strange and unexpectedly early dismissal happened in this way. Formal business being done, the Speaker called upon Mr. Attorney-General to introduce his Bankruptcy Bill; but Mr. Attorney-General, oblivious of time, was shut up in his room far away near the House of Lords. Promptly he was sent for and promptly he came. But he is not a swift-moving man, and by the time he arrived his Bankruptcy Bill had been postponed, and the like fate had happened to two other bills of his on the paper. Sir Colman O’Loghlen’s bill on Transubstantiation, &c., was then called; but Sir Colman, thinking that he was quite safe for several hours, was in the library, perhaps pondering his speech, and so his bill was passed by. Then the Dublin University Bill was considered as amended, and next Mr. Leeman’s Sale and Purchase of Shares Bill was called. Mr. Leeman, however, knowing what a mass of business there was before his measure, had not come down. The next and last on the paper was the Consolidated Fund Bill to be read a third time, which was done in two minutes; and this cleared the paper. Thus the failure of Mr. Attorney-General knocked over all the business of the evening, as the fall of one ninepin often knocks down all the rest. See the value of punctuality, and what events hang upon a minute! Mr. Attorney-General was in the House about two minutes after his last bill had been postponed; but he might as well have been an hour; for, *vestigia nulla retrorsum*, the House never retraces its steps. The man who has a bill ought never to leave the House, but to sit there the whole evening—all eye, all ear, all expectation. We have known members lose their chance by merely going into the lobby to speak to a friend or to stay a grumbling stomach with a sandwich and a glass of sherry.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TELEGRAPHS.—There is now on trial, at the chief office of the London District Telegraph Company, in Cannon-street, a telegraph instrument, which, in point of detail and result, appears to be the nearest approach to simplicity and perfection hitherto available for public or private use. It is a printing instrument, producing letters printed in ordinary type by means of pressing small keys bearing the respective letters. It is worked by a combination of clockwork and electricity, and has now been in use for some weeks without a single derangement. Other somewhat similar results have been arrived at by other instruments; but, with the exception of that invented by Professor Hughes, none have been brought into successful use. This instrument has, however, many advantages over that of Professor Hughes. It does not exceed 15 square inches in size, it is extremely simple in all its arrangements, is portable, and costs less than a third of that invented by Professor Hughes. These many advantages render it particularly suitable for private telegraphs, as anyone can work it. A printed record is kept of the message; and, should no one be in attendance to receive a message when transmitted, the printed slip will remain for attention as soon as anyone is present to attend to it.

THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The ordinary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on Monday evening, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was numerously attended, it having become known that the subject of the alleged murder of Dr. Livingstone, the distinguished traveller and explorer, would be referred to. In the absence of Sir Roderick Murchison, the president of the society, who was prevented by indisposition from attending, the chair was taken by Sir Henry C. H. Rawlinson, one of the vice-presidents. The chairman read the following letter from the president:—“Regretting particularly that, owing to indisposition, I am unable to attend the meeting this evening, I beg the Fellows of the society to recollect that, in announcing the reported death of my dear and valued friend, Dr. Livingstone, I spoke of it as an event which required to be substantiated by better evidence than that of the nine men of Johanna, in the Omoro islands, who brought the sad intelligence. I am informed by travellers who know these people well that they are Mohammedans, who, if they became disgusted with or intimidated by the ferocious Pagan natives on the borders of the Lake Nyassa, may have abandoned their chief, and, having agreed upon the story they were to tell, would hold together firmly in maintaining its truth. There are also several parts of their narrative which seem to me to be difficult to understand. Their being hidden in a wood, and yet their observation of the attack on Livingstone being so accurately described. Again, if, as the Johanna men stated, they buried their leader, is it likely that they would in such a case not have brought away with them some relic to vouch for the truth of their story? Presuming that if hostile natives had killed Livingstone, they would have cared little for his note-books, one of these alone, or even a lock of his hair, would have been good auxiliary evidence. Further, when I recollect that many an African traveller, who has returned safely to England, has been reported to have been killed (usually by runaway natives who had deserted him), I shall not abandon all hope until Dr. Kirk, the former devoted companion of Livingstone, and who has gone towards the scene of the alleged disaster, shall have satisfied himself that the calamity really occurred, and that philanthropists and geographers have lost the great traveller who had already won for himself imperishable renown. I have only to add that the more detailed account which Dr. Kirk had sent to me before the letter which appeared was written will, I apprehend, throw little new light upon the alleged murder, as it can be nothing more than a detailed account of the story as related by the Johanna men. The search into the truthfulness or otherwise of the account received must occupy some time.” The chairman added that Sir R. Murchison had given what he considered the bright part of the story, but the dark part lay in the fact that seven or eight months had elapsed since the time at which the alleged murder was reported to have taken place, and that during that period no telegrams had been received from Egypt contradicting that story. If Livingstone had perished, they should all feel that science had sustained an irreparable loss.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

The Duke of ARGYLL, who had a motion on the paper for the production of the joint note addressed to the Porte by Great Britain, France, and Russia, on April 8, 1830, took occasion to dilate at considerable length upon recent events in the island of Candia, the atrocities committed by the Turkish soldiers in carrying on hostilities, and the policy pursued by the English Government.

The Earl of DERBY defended the Foreign Office from the charges of the Duke of Argyll. The complaints of the Cretans, he said, were mostly unfounded, and all were greatly exaggerated. The avowed cause of the insurrection was, in fact, their desire for annexation to Greece. At the time the great Powers were exerting their friendly offices, and the Porte had sent a most able and humane Commissioner to inquire into their grievances, the Cretans flew to arms, and the Porte was quite justified in putting down the rebellion when it found that the overtures of Mustapha Pacha, who had displayed the greatest moderation and humanity, were rejected. With regard to the course pursued by the British Government, it was not their duty, by interfering in the internal affairs of Turkey, to set an example that would be fatal to its independence as a European Power. Under all the circumstances, the Foreign Secretary could have taken no other course than he did. Although most painful, it was absolutely necessary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEW WRITS.

New writs were ordered for Drottwich, North Devon, and the county of Tyrone, on the transfer of Sir J. Pakington to the War Office, Sir Stafford Northcote to the Indian department, and Mr. Corry to the Admiralty.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. W. FORSTER, on the order for going into Committee of Supply, raised a discussion on what he described as the uncertainty of the law with regard to the employment of volunteers for the purpose of suppressing local riots. He wished to know what steps the Government meant to take for removing this uncertainty, and whether they intended to bring in any measure with that end in view.

After some observations from Sir H. Edwards, Earl Grosvenor, Colonel Barttelot, and Sir G. Grey,

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE referred to the dicta of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield and Tindal, as showing that no uncertainty existed with regard to the law in cases of insurrectionary movements. It was the duty of every subject of the Crown, in the event of such movements, to aid the civil power when called upon to do so, and the volunteers were bound to come out at the command of the civil authorities in the same manner as other citizens. The next question was, if they could volunteer their services in aid of the civil power, could they, in their character of special constables, act as an organised body, and so more or less appear in their military character? In point of law, he believed there was no doubt of it. They would come out in their individual character, and so doing they might be employed by the magistrates in the mode most effective for attaining that object, and be placed side by side with their companions in resisting an aggression which amounted to an insurrectionary movement. They could only use their arms, as other subjects of the Crown might do, in cases of serious emergency, and could not come out in their military character in cases of ordinary riot. He admitted that it was a matter of importance that instructions should be carefully prepared and sent both to the civil and military authorities, defining, as far as possible, the circumstances under which the former might call in military aid; out it was utterly impossible to define every case beforehand in which it should be brought in by the civil power. Considering, then, that the law was sufficiently clear upon the subject, he did not contemplate proposing an alteration.

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

In answer to a question by Mr. Aytton.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had the satisfaction of stating that the Government was complete at present, and that he hoped by the end of next week it would be completely represented in both Houses. The writs which had been moved for that evening sufficiently indicated the arrangements made as they affected the House of Commons. In the other House the Queen had been pleased to confer the seals of Secretary of State for the Colonies on the Duke of Buckingham; the Duke of Marlborough had been appointed Lord President of the Council; and the Duke of Richmond had accepted the office of the President of the Board of Trade. Under these circumstances he had great pleasure in stating that he had no doubt he should be able to fulfil his engagement for the 18th inst. by introducing a measure of Parliamentary Reform.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—PASSENGERS’ LUGGAGE.

Mr. B. HOPE moved a resolution the object of which was to declare it expedient that there should be during the Paris Exhibition no customs search of the luggage of passengers coming from France.

Mr. HUNT, for the Government, strongly opposed the motion, and argued that, if carried, it would lead to much smuggling.

Ultimately the motion was withdrawn.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SACRAMENTAL VESTMENTS.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY laid upon the table a bill giving the force of statute law to long-established custom with respect to the use of sacramental vestments in the Church of England. If, he said, the measure were agreed to, all deviation from the custom dating from the year 1640 would be made illegal.

The bill was read a first time, after an intimation from the Archbishop of CANTEBURY that it was not likely to receive the assent of the Episcopacy.

REFORM STATISTICS.

Earl RUSSELL, in moving for certain returns relating to the Reform Act of 1832 and a classification of the electors in each city and borough in England and Wales in 1856-66, denied the statement made some nights ago by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons that the Act of 1832 had had the effect of depriving the working classes of the franchise.

The Earl of DERBY consented to the production of the returns moved for, but complained that Lord Russell’s speech was unconnected with the subject of his motion. There was no doubt that the Reform Act had largely increased the number of working men in possession of the franchise; but this was counterbalanced by the gradual removal from the roll of the 57,000 scot and lot voters. He thought it was a mistake to abolish the variety of franchises which had formerly existed and to bring the whole down to the dead level of a £10 occupation.

The returns asked for were ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE announced, in answer to The O’Donoghue, and amidst general cheering, especially from the Irish members, that there was no intention at present on the part of the Government, and he hoped there would be no necessity, for proclaiming martial law in Ireland. The accounts which had reached him from Dublin on that and the previous day were more favourable, and the ordinary law of the land would be had recourse to without delay by the issue of a special commission to bring the offenders to justice.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Government bill for settling the assessment of property for rating purposes on a satisfactory basis was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee. It had not many friends, and not the least powerful of its assailants was Mr. HENLEY, who declared that he could hardly imagine that the ingenuity of man could contrive a bill so calculated to be a perpetual source of worry and annoyance as this. The discussion leaves no doubt that if the bill is ever to pass it will have to be greatly altered.

Subsequently the House considered Mr. Gathorne Hardy’s Sick Poor Bill in Committee.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The only business of importance was the passing of the British North American Confederation Bill. Their Lordships agreed to the Commons’ amendments to the bill, which now only waits the Royal assent to become law.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EDUCATION AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. EWART moved for leave to bring in a bill to open the benefits of an education in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to students without obliging them to be members of a college or hall, basing his motion on the example of foreign and Scotch Universities, and on the importance of diminishing the expense of University education.

After some remarks from Mr. Beresford Hope, Sir W. Heathcote, and Colonel Sykes, in support of it, leave was given to bring in the bill.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

On the motion of Mr. McLAGAN, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the existing legislative provisions for the protection of life and property against fires in the United Kingdom, and the best means of ascertaining the causes and preventing the frequency of fires.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LAW OF LIBEL.

Sir C. O’LOGHLEN moved the second reading of the Law of Libel Bill, and explained that the object of the measure was to effect an amendment in the

law of libel, which has been called for very extensively by the newspaper press. This he proposed to do, in the first place, by making the speaker at legally-constituted assemblies, and not the publisher of the report of the proceedings, responsible for any libel uttered at such meetings. In addition to making the speaker liable for all actionable matter, he also proposed that the journal publishing the libel should, if required to do so, be bound to publish an answer to it. The second part of the bill dealt with the subject of costs. In this part of the United Kingdom, unless a person recovered 40s. damages, he could not get costs; but in Ireland, if a farthing damages were obtained, the verdict carried costs. That was an anomaly which ought to be corrected; he therefore proposed to assimilate the law in the two countries, by providing that a plaintiff should not be entitled to recover costs unless where he had been awarded £5 damages. A further provision was to the effect that in every action for libel the defendant should be at liberty to pay money into court. It was not intended to include Scotland in the operation of the bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL approved of the principle of the bill, but pointed out some details in respect of which he thought it would require careful consideration in Committee.

Mr. NEWDEGATE disputed the necessity or policy of altering the law under which the press of this country had attained its present high position. He hoped, if the bill were read the second time, that it would be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE acceded to the second reading; but was of opinion, with Mr. Newdegate, that the provisions of the bill could be best considered in a Select Committee.

Sir C. O'LOGHLEN assented to the suggestion, and the bill was thereupon read the second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Industrial Schools (Ireland) Bill was read the second time, after a show of opposition and some discussion.

Progress was made with the Criminal Law Bill in Committee.

The Committee's amendments to the Metropolitan Poor Bill were considered and agreed to.

The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Bill was passed through Committee.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ARMY RECRUITING COMMISSION.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE called attention to the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the recruiting for the Army. The noble Lord denied strongly that the organisation of the Army was the object proposed to be dealt with by the late Commission. The real object was to inquire into the mode of maintaining the rank of the Army by recruiting. It was first proposed to inquire into the general condition of the recruiting. The noble Earl then read the instructions given originally to the Commission. They gave their best attention to all the points enjoined upon them. It was plain that the present system of recruiting was defective in every sense. It was proposed to remove the present head of the recruiting staff from his post and to substitute a military man, as the post was a purely military one; and he was glad that the present Government had decided to adopt that suggestion. The men complained that, after they had enlisted, the shilling a day which ought to have been paid to them was never forthcoming—there were so many deductions made from it. The soldier also complained of many other little hardships, which the noble Lord entered into in detail. He concluded by moving for certain returns.

After some discussion the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Metropolitan Poor Bill was read the third time and passed.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. J. S. MILL gave notice that in Committee on the Bill for Amending the Representation of the People he would call attention to a plan of personal representation.

Mr. DISRAELI, in reply to Colonel Sykes, said, it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to bring in a bill for the reform of the representation in Scotland. When it would be introduced it was not in his power to say; perhaps it would be introduced in a short time. With regard to the principles on which it would be formed, he might say that it would be on the same principles as those of the bill for England. With regard to the question of the increase of the representation, he begged to say that question was under consideration, and should be decided upon its merits.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Sir C. BRIGHT asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if, as a portion of Greenwich Hospital has been granted to the Seamen's Hospital Society for seamen of the mercantile marine, the Government would also grant a portion of the unoccupied space, upon the same conditions, for a public hospital for the reception of sick and diseased persons belonging to the borough of Greenwich.

Mr. DU CANE said the Government had granted a portion of the Hospital for the use of seamen of the mercantile marine, reserving the right to use it for seamen belonging to the Royal Navy in times of war; but they were unable to admit that a claim could be made with equal force on behalf of persons who neither belonged to her Majesty's Navy nor the mercantile marine. To divert a portion of the building for the purpose referred to in the latter part of the question would be directly contrary to the intention of the founders, and would, at the same time, enhance the difficulties which would arise under the circumstances to which he had alluded.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee on the Navy Estimates, which occupied the remainder of the evening.

MR. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., ON REFORM.—Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., addressed a great Reform meeting at Bradford on Tuesday night, and spoke very hopefully of the prospects of the Reform question, but was of opinion that the limit of forbearance towards the Government had been reached, and that if they were not prepared with their bill on Monday night, no further time should be given them. He opposed both plurality of votes and cumulative voting, and argued that the latter could only be defended in connection with a system of equal electoral districts. He opposed everything in the shape of a ratepaying franchise, and thought that a good deal might be said in favour of a dissolution.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

(In all cases to be paid in advance.)

Stamped Edition, to go free by post.

Three Months, 4s. 4d.; Six Months, 8s. 8d.; Twelve Months, 17s. 4d.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to THOMAS FOX, Strand Branch.

Four Stamps should be sent for Single Copies.

Office: 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.



SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL.

So long as the British Board of Admiralty exists, or has money to spend, M.P.s and journalists need never lack a grievance. Mismanagement, or at least costly management, is associated with everything that department undertakes. To spend money, no matter whether wisely or not, seems to be, in the eyes of Admiralty officials, the whole duty of man. If there be two ways of doing a thing—well and cheaply, or badly and dearly—be sure the latter will be that chosen at the Admiralty. Veritable horse-leeches are they of that department. Extravagance and waste characterise all their doings; and the more they spend the greater becomes their aptitude for squandering. Their appetite, like that of other ravenous creatures, grows by that it feeds on. Many specimens of Admiralty wastefulness have been exhibited of late. The disparity in cost of materials and workmanship in the Royal as compared with private dockyards, is one instance. 'Seely's pigs,' by which name is known the notable device of paving a dockyard with pig-iron bars worth from £3 to £4 per ton, and first exposed by the hon. member for Lincoln, is

another. But, perhaps, the latest and not least remarkable illustration of "how to make the money go" is the Admiralty management of Greenwich Hospital and Naval School.

Our readers are aware that about two years ago a great change was made in the constitution and management of Greenwich Hospital. Residence in the establishment was then made optional on the part of the pensioners; those who preferred to live with their families and friends being allowed an out-pension in lieu of the allowances to which they would have been entitled in the house. The consequence was, that for the last two years three-fifths of the hospital have been empty; and, of course, it was natural to suppose that the cost of repairs and management would be reduced in something like the same proportion. Such is not the fact, however. That is not the way they manage matters at the Admiralty. The necessity, reasonableness, or utility of expenditure receives small consideration there. And so we find that, with less to do in the way of management, and less to keep in order in the way of repair, the expenditure under these heads, so far from decreasing, is being augmented. Greenwich Hospital and school have always been costly in the items of works and repairs, and the old traditions seem likely to be fully maintained. For twenty years prior to 1859 no less than £14,000 a year, on an average, had been expended under these heads; in that year the charge had fallen to £9796; in 1860 a Royal Commission reported that, even with the hospital full, £5000 a year ought to suffice; and yet for the current year, with three-fifths of the building unoccupied, the estimate for repairs amounts to the respectable sum of £8240.

But repairs are not the only matter in which, at Greenwich, the rule obtains of the less to do the more it costs. The charges for government and superintendence follow the same principle. When the hospital was remodelled, in 1865, the staff was fixed on a scale which even the Admiralty deemed sufficient; though, to the eyes of uninitiated civilians, the allowance of officers was somewhat profuse, to say the least. The number of pensioners in the hospital is 370; and they have to govern them one captain and two lieutenants, besides several medical officers to look after their health; and now, it seems, this last department is to be augmented by the appointment of an inspector-general of hospitals, in addition to the deputy-inspector formerly deemed sufficient. If an abundance of governors and medical superintendents be an advantage, the "old salts" in Greenwich Hospital must be lucky fellows indeed. Would not work-house infirmaries reformers be delighted with such a staff as that appropriated to Greenwich Hospital? Of course, it is not surprising that, in these circumstances, the maintenance of the pensioners bears no proportion to the cost of governing and lodging them. The current year's expenditure upon the hospital (exclusive of the school) is estimated at £48,843—a pretty liberal allowance for 370 pensioners, since it amounts to £126 12s. a head. Don't let it be supposed, however, that this sum is consumed in personal comforts by the inmates. Oh dear! no; the greatest part of it goes for governing them. As thus: Money allowance, food, clothing, medicines, nursing, and attendance amount to £51 7s for each pensioner; while discipline, administration, and expenses of fabric swallow up £75 5s. per head! Is not that dividing the prize-money according to the old rule—the greatest part among the officers? And the disproportion is every year becoming greater. In 1859 the cost under the two divisions we have given was, respectively, £30 7s. 6½d. and £28 13s. 4d.; so that the cost of officering is growing enormously, and no one can tell where it will stop. For the sake of comparison, we may mention that in 1848 an inmate of the Invalides at Paris cost £31 16s. 2d. a year, and that in the London civil hospitals the estimated annual expenditure per bed ranges from £25 to £40. Now that a portion of the empty space at Greenwich is to be given over to the directors of the Dreadnought Hospital, we wonder if the charge for the remainder will go on augmenting in the like ratio and on the same rule as appear to have obtained since 1865.

So much for the hospital. A word or two now as to the school. Previous to 1821 there were two schools in connection with Greenwich Hospital—the Royal Naval Asylum and the Greenwich School, the former educating and maintaining 600 boys and 200 girls, and the latter "containing 200 boys." We are not told whether in this case maintenance was given as well as education. In the year mentioned the schools were amalgamated, the result being that the cost of education was reduced from £29 to £16 10s. per head. By 1860, however, the cost had again risen to £29. Such is the recuperative power inherent in institutions governed by the British Board of Admiralty. In 1841 the number of children was reduced from 1000 to 800, the 200 girls being (to borrow a nautical phrase) thrown overboard without any provision whatever being made for them. The expense, however, was not lessened—nay, it has increased, and is increasing; for, whereas in 1859 the school cost £21,500, and in 1866 £24,719, in 1867 £25,335 are to be voted for it. And this although the accommodation for the boys has not been improved—is, indeed, in a very faulty condition—and that, in the opinion of the Royal Commissioners, the same amount of funds, if wisely expended, would feed and educate from 1000 to 1200 boys. What pity 'tis that the mantle of Joseph Hume has not fallen upon the shoulders of a worthy successor! Here would have been a fine field for his exertions! We hope, however, that Mr. Seely will continue and extend his researches into Admiralty mismanagement; and, among other things, let the country know whether or not it obtains the worth of its money from Greenwich Hospital and School.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS LOUISA and suite came to town from Windsor, on Tuesday, in order to pay a visit to the Princess of Wales, who is still suffering from a rheumatic affection of the knee joint.

THE QUEEN'S COURT, which was postponed on account of the death of her Serene Highness the Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, will take place on Tuesday next, the 19th inst. The Court will go into mourning for her Serene Highness on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

THE DUCHESS OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AUGUSTENBURG-SONDERBOURG, the mother of Prince Christian, died on Monday. The event was not unexpected, Prince Christian having been summoned to her bedside some days ago. The deceased lady was in her seventy-first year.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA has just re-established the Polish language for the study of law at Lemberg. All the examinations will be made in the same language. The telegram announcing this new Imperial concession was received with great rejoicing.

THE DUCHESS SOPHIA OF BAVARIA, daughter of the King of Saxony, died, on Saturday night, of diphtheria.

MR. BLACKBURN, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has been seriously ill, but is now somewhat better. He is in his eighty-seventh year.

EARL GREY has published a letter contradicting Lord Brougham's assertion that household suffrage was agreed to by the whole Liberal party present at a private meeting on the subject in 1829, and brings forward the Earl of Radnor as a witness to the contrary.

THE DUCHESS OF VERAQUA, who from her fortune and name occupies one of the first places among the nobility of the Court of Madrid, has suddenly retired from the world and taken the veil at the convent of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Chamartin.

A NEW GRAND STAND is about to be erected on Stockbridge racecourse. SIR JOHN PAKINGTON was re-elected on Wednesday for Droitwich without opposition.

A FRIGHTFUL WRECK took place at Ramsgate on Wednesday morning. A fishing-smack was running for the harbour about four o'clock in the morning, when she struck on the East Pierhead and went down like a stone. All hands aboard were lost.

MR. GLADSTONE has offered to lend to the Corporation of Liverpool, for a period of five or seven years, his collection of ceramic ware, which is now in the South Kensington Museum, for exhibition in the Liverpool Free Public Museum.

THE SISTER OF BERANGER still lives, a nun in the Convent des Oiseaux at Paris. She is 101 years old, but in good health.

A MOST CALAMITOUS FIRE took place in Bryanston-street on Monday morning. Before assistance could be effectively rendered six human beings had lost their lives.

THE FIRST SHIP WITH THE GERMAN COLOURS was launched at Lubeck on the day of the opening of the North German Parliament. It has been christened the Germania.

METELIN has been visited by a terrible earthquake. It seems to have been more destructive than that at Cephalonia. Several hundred lives have been lost, and the whole island is said to be in ruins.

THE ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL shows that the payments made to the use of the Prince of Wales amounted in the year 1866 to £53,403, or rather above £2000 more than in the previous year. The salaries and the expenses of management also increased.

AN ALARMING EXPLOSION took place on Monday at one of the Manchester gasworks. The concussion was so great as to shatter many buildings in the immediate neighbourhood and to break hundreds of squares of glass. No lives were lost, but six workmen were more or less injured.

LORD AND LADY FITZWILLIAM have left Wentworth Woodhouse for their seat in Ireland. It is to be hoped that this departure may be followed by those of some other large Irish proprietors who habitually reside in England or France.

THE MAGNATES OF HUNGARY intend to convert the traditional presents of the kingdom to the Sovereign on the occasion of his coronation, into a gift which will be of utility to the empire; it is to consist of three iron-cased ships, to be called the Hungary, Francis Joseph, and Elizabeth.

A SERIOUS GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION has occurred on board a powder-bulk and the Bremen schooner Phenix in Hong-Kong harbour. Both vessels were blown to atoms. Many lives were lost, and the damage is very considerable.

M. GIRARDIN'S PAPER, the *Liberté*, furnishes its readers with the following piece of information:—"The Queen of England is at this instant busily engaged upon the biography of the late Prince Albert, en collaboration avec son secrétaire particulier, M. Shepley."

THE NOTICE OF MOTION with reference to the malt tax which Mr. Read, the member for East Norfolk, put upon the books on the first day of the session is to be withdrawn in favour of a motion for a Committee of Inquiry to be brought forward by Colonel Bartolot, towards the end of the present month.

BETWEEN JANUARY, 1865, and March, 1866—that is, within the space of fourteen months—no fewer than 180 persons were killed outright, and 2175 more or less injured, by carriage accidents in the streets of the capital. It is at this risk that people now go about London.

A MAN NAMED JONES was, at Stafford Assizes, on Monday, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and twenty lashes with the "cat" for highway robbery. Jones and another man layd John Parkes, on Jan. 11, at Brownhills, and, after severely beating him, stole all the money he possessed—74d.

THE JEWS OF SERBIA have just sent a note to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France, England, Austria, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, showing the profound misery which they endure from the violation of the international compact to protect them. They claim the equality of civil and political rights which had been promised them, but which is still obstinately refused.

THE NATIONAL HUNGARIAN COSTUME was worn, without exception, by the members at the meeting, the other day, of the Diet. A long, dark frock-coat, more or less embroidered, with tight-fitting pantaloons and high boots, is the costume now universally adopted in Hungary, both for morning and evening dress. Out of doors—in the house all were uncovered—a high cap of lambswool, without a shade, is the usual substitute for a hat.

PHYSICIANS of the town of Columbus, Indiana, U.S., report a case of spontaneous combustion as having occurred there. Andrew Nolte, a German, of very intemperate habits, was found dead in his shop, his lips burnt away, his mouth a ghastly hole, his tongue charred to a cinder, and his nostrils blackened by fire. It is believed that his breath took fire from a cigar.

THE MANSION HOUSE COLLIERIES ACCIDENT FUND being sufficient to relieve the wants of those who are sufferers by the late accidents, it is the intention of the Mansion House Committee to devote the sum placed at their disposal through the benevolence of the public, and which now amounts to nearly £25,000, solely to the object of establishing a permanent relief fund.

A CELESTIAL PHENOMENON will occur this year, which has been only twice recorded in history. On the 21st of August next the planet Jupiter will be seen completely unaccompanied by satellites for nearly two hours. Three of them will be invisible on account of their passing simultaneously over Jupiter's disc, and the fourth will be immersed in the shadow of the planet.

THE NIDIFICATION OF BIRDS has not been retarded in the south of England, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. At Woodlands, in the New Forest, a noted place for blackbirds, there are a number of nests of those warblers with eggs in them. It is curious that blackbirds and thrushes sing near their nests, but they readily forsake them if molested.

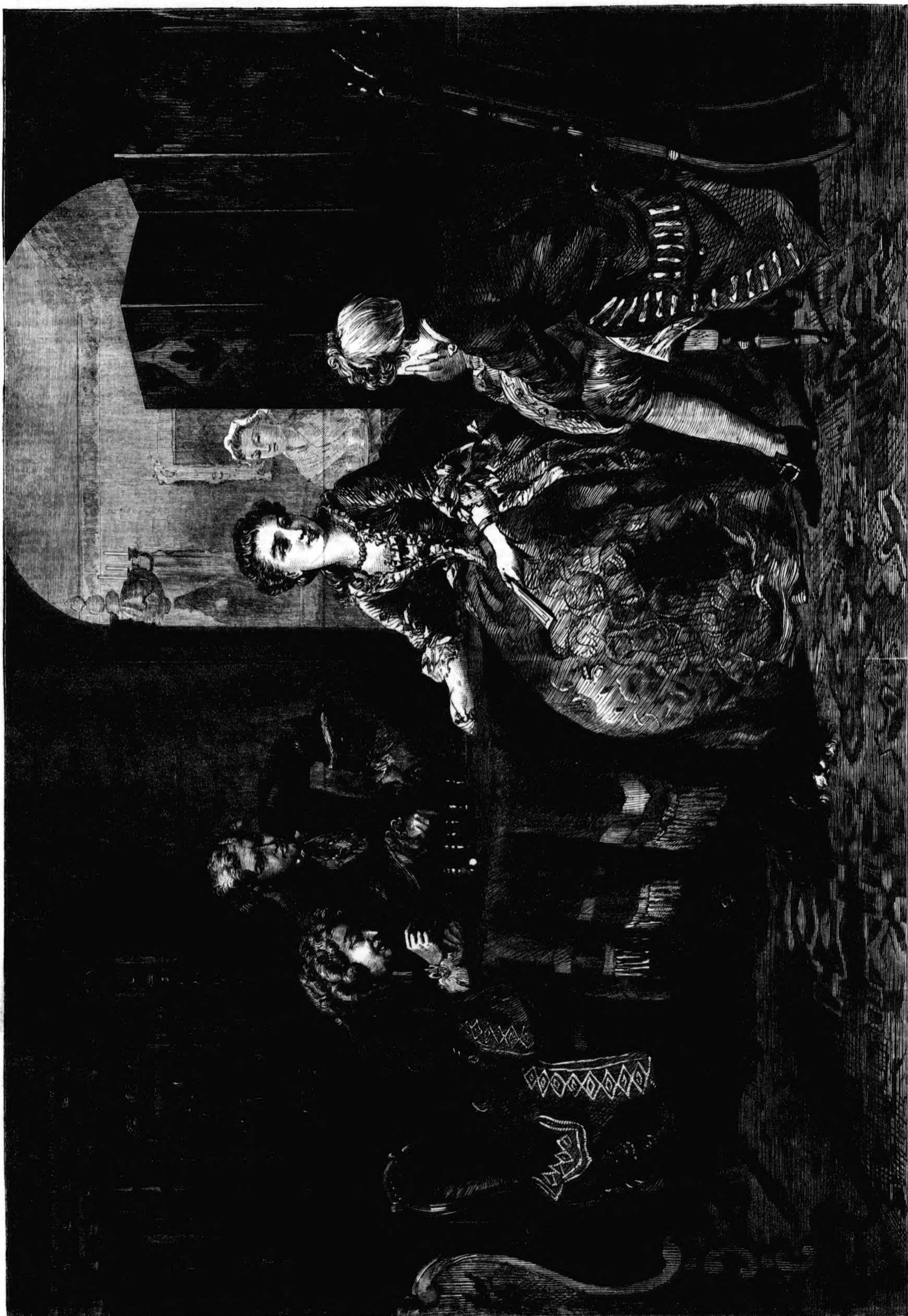
THE STATE OF NEW YORK has established a Bureau of Military Records and Memorials, which is occupying itself with compiling a record of the ancestry, birthplaces, occupation, character, service, and achievements of every soldier that went from this State to the war. More than 100,000 of these histories have already been registered.

A LATE PRUSSIAN MILITARY GAZETTE contains certain regulations with respect to hostile arms and standards taken in open battle. A reward of sixty ducats is to be paid to every regiment that—through one or more of its men—succeeded in taking a gun from the enemy while it was being used. Forty ducats are the prize fixed for an ensign conquered under fire. The money so obtained, if amounting to 500 thalers, is to form a fund for the whole regiment in question, for the benefit of both officers and privates.

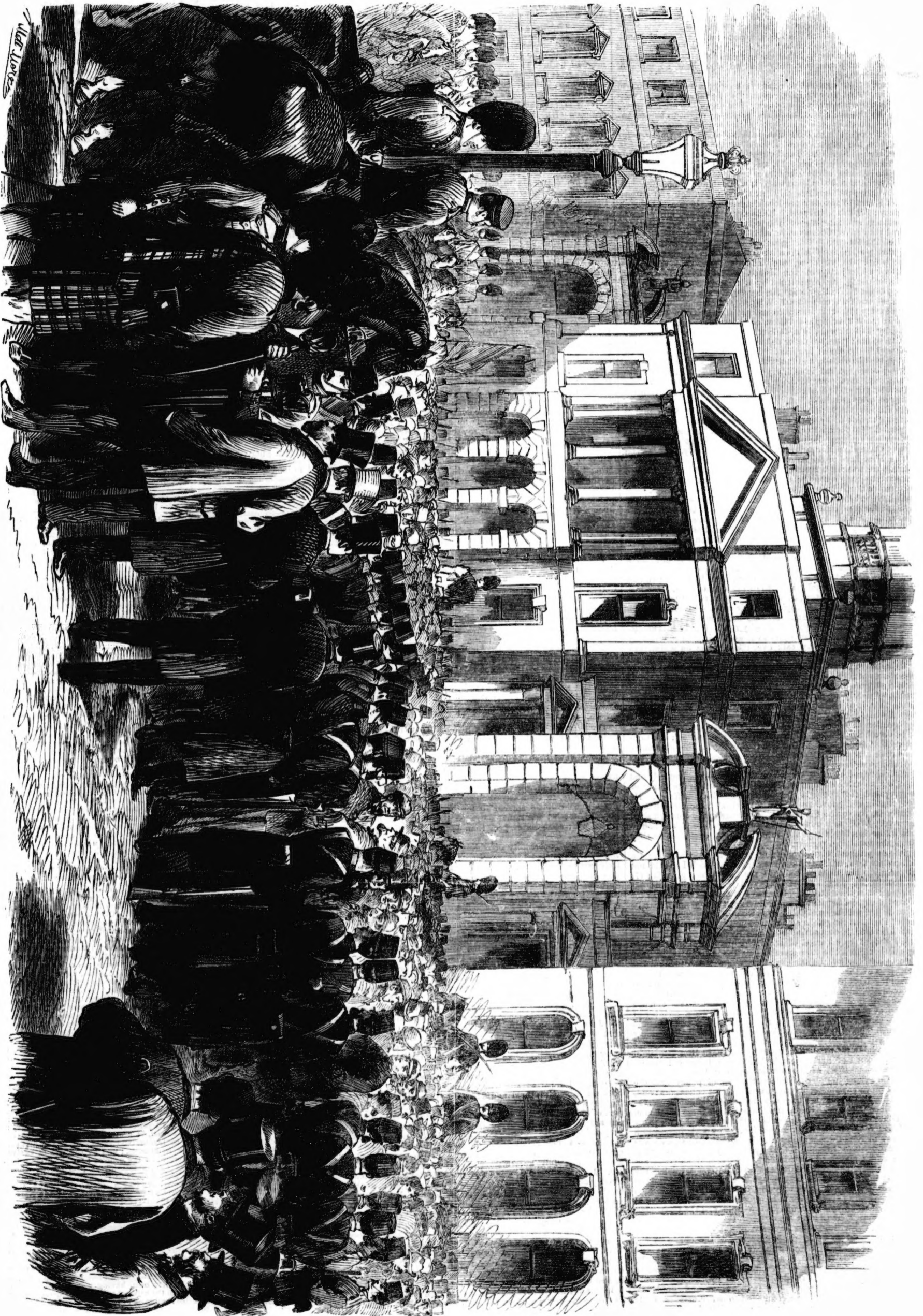
HERE IS A QUESTION FOR THE LADIES:—Is a baby's bassinet so called because it is a bachelor's button, or a small basin, or because it holds a man of arms? "A *bassinets*," says Cotgrave, mean "the flower crown, kingly, gold chap, yellow crown, butter-flower. There be many kinds of it, and that which we call bachelor's-buttons is one (the double one) of them. *Bassinets*, a little bowl, a small basin; also the scull, sleight helmet, or head-peace; worn in old time by the French men of arms; and hence a man of arms."

"WINNING AND LOSING."

THERE is little need to explain the story of Mr. Girardot's picture, exhibited at the British Institution, for the painting itself tells it more plainly than words. The old maxim, "Lucky at cards, unlucky in love," is applied to chess, and is ingeniously given with a double aspect. The fair lady and her partner are losing the game; but what do they care? They are happy in a mutual exchange of love. On the other hand, one of the winners at chess is a loser in the game of hearts; for, while he secures the men, his rival secures the lady. The picture is painted with Mr. Girardot's accustomed skill and brilliancy of colour.



"WINNING AND LOSING."—(FROM THE PICTURE, BY E. G. GIRARDOT, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.)



SCENE IN THE COURTYARD OF DUBLIN CASTLE: BRINGING IN PENITENT PRISONERS ON THE DAY AFTER THE "RISING."—SEE PAGE 162.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE system of cumulative voting was no doubt discussed in the Cabinet. It was certainly generally believed to be a part of the Government scheme, meant to counteract a large extension of the suffrage, which, without some counterpoise, would, it was thought by timorous Conservatives, be dangerous. I showed you, some weeks back, that the House could not possibly be persuaded to pass a measure which would unhorse half the members. But Mr. Dudley Baxter, son of Mr. Baxter, of the firm of Baxter, Rose, and Norton—if your readers care to know who is the father of this clever writer—has, in a letter to the *Times*, knocked the system of cumulative voting into a cocked-hat, by showing that not only is the passing of it hopeless, but that the scheme is utterly impracticable. It is, then, pretty nearly certain that we shall hear no more of cumulative voting.

The object of cumulative voting is to give a representation to minorities. And now let me show how a big fallacy may lie concealed in the change of a few letters. The minorities are not represented, say the politico-philosophers, and they ought to be—meaning by minorities the minorities in the separate constituencies. Thus, for example, the 3824 men who voted in Westminster for Smith, and the minorities who voted in the City for Lyall and Fowler, are not represented, and ought to be. But now change the word from minorities to minority, and you will see the fallacy. The aggregate minority of the kingdom is represented, and fully represented, by about 300 Conservatives, against about 358 Liberals. These politico-philosophers talk as if each borough and county member is sent to advocate the local interest merely of said borough or county; but this is not true. He is sent to advocate and promote the welfare and interests of the empire, and to represent the political principles, Conservative and Liberal, of those who sent him to Parliament. The country is generally divided into two great parties, the Conservative and the Liberal. The majority of the people, as we know, are Liberals; and they are represented by a majority in the House, whilst the Conservatives, being a minority, are represented by a minority. What more can anybody want? Do they want the aggregate minority represented and the separate minorities too? Why, by such a plan, the minority in the country might, it is easy to see, get a majority in the House. Truth is, that this representation of minorities, first mooted, I believe, by Earl Russell, is a fallacy. "What, then," said a Conservative to me; "are we never to have a chance of carrying out our principles?" To which I replied, "Yes, you may; if they be true, you can ventilate them, and teach them to others by voice or pen, or by any other method in which you are skilled; and thus make converts, and turn your minority into a majority. But of this be sure, whilst you are in a minority you must not expect to govern the country on your principles."

Lord Robert Montagu, who, it was said, had been, with malice aforethought, passed by when the Conservative Ministry was formed, as a punishment for his too independent conduct in the House, has at length got a place. He is appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, in place of Mr. Corry, who, as you know, is First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Robert has never been in office. He was not a member of Parliament until 1859, and when he entered the House the Conservative Government was just about to be dissolved. This is rather a great step to take, as a first step. He will have to represent his department in the House. Not an easy task that; for the question of educating the people is a difficult one to deal with. He has had no means of obtaining special knowledge of this question; and I know not what capabilities he has to perform the duties of his office, but I do know that in general ability he is not wanting.

There was a report in the papers that Disraeli and Bright had a conference in the lobby of the House of Commons, and the report, I am told, was contradicted. But it is true; that is, these two had a conversation, for it is hardly right to call it a conference. Meeting, I suppose, they had a chat, as, by-the-way, they have had before more than once. "What was the topic of their talk?" Well, I believe that neither of these gentlemen conceal the fact that they chatted about the question of Reform. And why not? Surely it is creditable to both that, though they oppose each other in Parliament, they can thus in a friendly way talk over the matters on which they differ. By-the-way, I may say that these political athletes, in all their fights, have neither of them struck foul blows. Indeed, they have always shown to each other, like the knights of old, a sort of chivalrous respect, creditable to them both. I have heard a report, professedly verbatim, or nearly so, of what they said; but, firstly, I have no evidence that it is correct, and, further, even if I knew it to be correct, I would not, for obvious reasons, repeat it.

The gentleman who writes to the *Times* under the signature of C. B. is, as all know in the club world, Charles Buxton; the Conservative M. P. is Mr. William Davenport Bromley. This gentleman makes rather crazy, though not altogether useless, speeches in the House, but he writes well enough.

A political friend of mine, very clever at reasoning inductively and working out an exhaustive process, has shown me that the franchise to be proposed for boroughs cannot be household suffrage. He believes that it will prove to be the municipal franchise—that is, that every ratepayer who has resided three years in the borough shall have a vote. Well, this would not be a bad franchise if the householders whose landlords pay the rates were not excluded, as they are, from the municipal register.

Sir, it is easy to conceive a variety of positions in which certain personages are now, or lately have been, placed which I should not like to occupy. For instance, I should not like to be a guardian (?) of the poor in the parishes of Clerkenwell, Bethnal-green, or, indeed, any other in the metropolis, because I should have to blush for the doings of my colleagues and subordinates; I should not like to be "our trusty and well-beloved Cole," even though engaged in enjoying myself in Paris, at the public expense, while pretending to manage English interests in connection with the forthcoming Exhibition, because I should be ashamed of such a palpable waste of public money; I should not like to be an official at the Admiralty, because I should be ashamed of the bungling and waste that distinguishes all the doings of that department; I should not like to be a Fenian "out" on the Irish hills during this bitterly cold March weather, because, obviously, such a position must be excessively uncomfortable, as well as rather disgraceful, considering the fiasco the Fenians have made of the "rising;" I should not like to be a member of the "great Conservative party" just at present, because I should disrelish such a liberal allowance of leek as it is probable the country gentlemen will have to swallow in the course of the Session; I rejoice not to be in the position occupied by the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Chancellor of Her Majesty's Exchequer, because I should blush for his transparent and obvious attempts at humbugging the House of Commons in order to conceal the lack of policy and the dissensions prevalent among his party, and even his colleagues; and, above all things, I should not like to be in the position of Conservative journalists just now. Hard lines, indeed, have these gentlemen had to endure since it became known that the leaders of their party intended to "rat" on the Reform question. The task imposed on the Hebrews in Egypt—that of making bricks without straw—was light in comparison to that forced upon Tory journalists by the exigencies and conduct of their leaders. Disraeli, if he could not speak out boldly and tell Parliament and the country what the Government intended, could take refuge in silence, obscure counsel by a deluge of words without meaning, or amuse the House with details of a measure never meant to be proceeded with. To have to do this kind of thing was no doubt disagreeable, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer showed that he disliked the part he was called upon to play. But worse far was the plight of the poor Tory journalist: supposed to be in the confidence of the chiefs of the party, and yet kept completely in the dark as to their views and intentions; expected to defend, if not to explain, their policy, in the face of the fact that that policy—if vacillation be entitled to such a name—was changed every day; looked up to by the outsiders—that is, the bulk of the party—for information and guidance, and yet unable to afford either; compelled to write articles while possessed of neither definite ideas nor fixed principles; under the

necessity of vindicating to-day what he had denounced yesterday, and of again advocating to-morrow what he had denounced to-day; having, in short, to turn, and turn, and turn with every varying wind of political doctrine. To do all this, too, with at least a semblance of cheerfulness, and content, and good temper! Was ever human nature so severely tried? and to be secretly conscious all the while that it would be ultimately of no avail in accomplishing the object in view—that is, to keep the party in power! Very arduous tasks, indeed, these. Grateful am I that fate did not make me a Conservative journalist in this year of grace 1867. One thing only was it safe to do—namely, to abuse Gladstone and Bright; and it must be owned that though the opportunities afforded for this were few, and the grounds furnished but slight, the very utmost was made of both. To abuse a man while appropriating his principles seems rather ungenerous, to be sure; but then, you know, Adam fell in the days of innocence; and what can you expect of poor Tory journalists in these days of—political—villany?

This is not the department of your Paper appropriated to the criticism of books, but perhaps you will allow me here to protest against the taste which has induced the reissue, at this particular juncture, of a book which has just been published. This volume is entitled "Betsy J. Ward, Her Book of Goats," and is one of those many clumsy imitations of the style of Artemus Ward which the success of that humourist has evoked in America. So far as I can see on a hasty glance, the "goats" here are very poor indeed. But I am not going to criticise the book or its merits. What I object to is the utter want of delicacy of feeling that is indicated by the selection of a time when the grave has scarcely closed over the remains of poor Artemus, to "make capital" out of his reputation by the issue of such a poor plagiarism as this. I have no doubt that the book was prepared for publication before Ward's death occurred; and I am sure no member of the respectable firm from which it emanates could have deliberately perpetrated such a piece of bad taste. Their attention may not have been called to the matter; but surely some one connected with the house should have had sense enough to prevent the publication of such a book at such a time.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.
THE MAGAZINES.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Swinburne has an "Ode on the Insurrection in Candia," which has all his usual finish, his usual ring and cadence, and his usual monotony; but, what is worse, it lacks, to my mind, sincerity of tone. The working men are, I suppose, beginning to find out that among the positivist school are some of their staunchest friends; if not, let them read Mr. Harrison and Professor Beesley in the current *Fortnightly*; the one on our "Constitution," the other on "The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters." Miss Cobbe takes stock of our alleged progress in an article which, I should think, might usefully be added to and republished.

In the *Contemporary* there is an article by a lady on "Female Suffrage," of which I can only say that it is interesting. The paper on "Christian Art" informs us that there are only three pictures by Turner in the National Gallery—rather antiquated information! There is then a translation of Professor Zeller's "Development of Monotheism among the Greeks," which is the "sensational" article of the number. If Mr. Markley had happened to know of as many heart-breaking stories of the destruction of good, gentle boys at public schools as I do, he would have written a little less flippantly upon a very difficult subject. I am sorry to see the critic of Mrs. Webster's poems wants more striking and epigrammatic lines, and glad Mrs. Webster has had the good taste to disappoint all such criticism. Pretty things (which are usually pretty lies) are the curse of current writing, both in prose and verse.

London Society is much better than usual, as to its literature. Miss Annie Thomas is a writer whom one cannot help liking; and she rapidly improves.

Once a Week is still, of course, a good shilling's-worth; but it does not appear to me to be quite so good as it was at the beginning of the new series.

The *Argosy* appears, on the other hand, to be one of the best numbers that have yet appeared—varied, bright, and, in one or two cases, suggestive, if not informing.

The article on the late Mr. Alexander Smith, in *Good Words*, is a bad one; but the rest of the number is up to the mark. I do not like the incidence of the accent in the fourth bar of the music on page 185; and I don't believe many other people will.

In the *Victoria*, the story "Colonel Rannoch" is, I think, above the usual run of magazine stories. "The Women of the Latin and Germanic Races" is one of the most attractive papers of the month.

The *Monthly Packet* is surely a little too uniformly serious. I have already said it is a good magazine, but I certainly find it monotonous.

There have been some scandals within this fortnight about "vaunting" old novels and selling them for new, and some popular names have been mentioned in these discussions; but I do not hastily commit myself to any opinion as to the amount of blame, commercially, to be attached to some of the transactions. One of the alleged culprits appears to me to have been downright dishonest; another has rather outraged the dignity of literature and parted with some self-respect than been guilty of any commercial fraud.

I take the opportunity of adding that upon looking at "Mina Balatka" (reprinted from *Blackwood*), as a whole, I find it particularly good; but that I used to abstain from noticing it, except guardedly, because, though bearing every mark of originality and high merit, it seemed to me a story which must itself have a story, though I have no idea of what kind the story may be. Meanwhile, it is well worth sending for to the library, if you do not buy it.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. Charles Mathews did a venturesome thing when he revived at the OLYMPIC that almost-forgotten comedy, "The Liar;" but the result has proved that the success that proverbially waits upon the bold has not failed that enterprising actor in the present case. "The Liar" is in three acts in the original; but Mr. Mathews has judiciously cut it down to two, and has compressed several scenes into one, so that it scarcely plays an hour and a half. If Foote had had Charles Mathews in his eye when he wrote the piece, he would hardly have fitted that admirable actor more exactly than with the character of Jack Wilding. In the hands of any other actor the part would be simply repulsive; but Mr. Mathews invests the misguided romancer with such genial bonhomie that the audience enter willingly into the joke of the thing, and almost sympathise with the unconscientious young scapegrace. There is just plot enough in the piece to spin out two acts conveniently; the dialogue is brisk, and in parts really witty, particularly in the recrimination between Miss Grantham and Miss Godfrey. The piece does not flag for a moment from beginning to end. Mr. Addison played the part of old Mr. Wilding with great care, particularly in the scene, in the second act, in which he first discovers his son's disgraceful propensities. He gave the denunciation of Jack's misconduct—a denunciation which would have provoked a less genuine artist into claptrap—with a simple earnestness which met with a full appreciation on the part of the audience. Mr. Horace Wigan was, to my thinking, a great deal too dry as Papillon. Mr. Montague, the best "young gentleman" on the stage, played Sir James Elliot, as well as that unsatisfactory part could be played. But why does Mr. Montague wear a pink wig? Mrs. Charles Mathews played the "lark" (I am afraid there is no milder term for it) Miss Grantham with all the rollicking good-humour that the part demanded. Miss Stephens, whose cruel fate it always is to play ugly old coquettes, has a capital part in Miss Godfrey, and, being a capital actress, does full justice to it. Miss Stephens is one of the very few ladies on the stage who will consent to make a personable face hideous when the part demands it, and her parts always do demand it.

I think that Miss Marie Wilton, at the PRINCE OF WALES'S, has done a very judicious thing in reviving Mr. Byron's capital drama "One Hundred Thousand Pounds." The only alteration

in the original cast is the substitution of Miss Foote for Miss Wilton in the part of Alice Barlow, and of Mr. Young for Mr. Dewar in that of Major Blackshaw. Miss Foote is excellent in all the pathetic situations, and she acts with a force and earnestness which cannot be too highly commended. Mr. Young fills Mr. Dewar's place capitally, and Mr. Clarke is characteristic as ever in the part of the livery-stable keeper. But, to my thinking, the best bit of acting in the piece is Mr. Hare's Flucker. It is, without exception, the very best morsel of character-acting that I have ever seen. I am certain that this young gentleman—he is a very young gentleman—and has only been an actor about eighteen months, is destined to take a place in the very foremost rank in his profession. I doubt whether the revival of "The Maid and the Magpie" is as judicious a step as the revival of the comedy that precedes it. It created a great furore in its day; but Mr. Byron can write better burlesques now than he could eight years ago; and he has himself to blame (or praise) if the public have been trained to a more critical frame of mind in the matter of burlesque than they were in 1858-9. The songs are few in number and roccoco in character; and if the revival turns out to be a success, it will be due to the admirable acting of Miss Wilton and Mr. Clarke in Pippo and Isaac, and to a natural curiosity to see a piece which was, beyond all others of its class, famous in its day.

Of the new SURREY piece, "Time and Tide," I must write next week. At the ST. JAMES'S, "A Rapid Thaw" has given place to "The Rivals;" and on Monday next "The Merry Widow" is to be revived. "Lost in London" is to be produced on Saturday at the ADELPHI, with Mr. Neville in the part which was to have been filled by Mr. Webster, which seems to be rather hard on Mr. Billington, who, as far as I can recollect, has never had a good part since the production of "The House and the Home." Mr. Billington is an excellent character-actor, a fact of which the Adelphi management appears to be wholly unaware. At ASTLEY'S, Mr. Webster's "Golden Farmer" (originally produced at the old Coburg Theatre many years ago, and criticised last Tuesday by a contemporary as a new and original drama) has been revived. "David Garrick" has taken the place of "A Lesson for Life" at the HAYMARKET. "Diamonds and Hearts" is to be withdrawn on Saturday. A new and original comedy, by Mr. T. W. Robertson, will shortly be produced at the PRINCE OF WALES'S.

A DANGEROUS INFANT.—In the neighbourhood of Presbourg, in Hungary, a few days since, a woman was charged with being the receiver of stolen goods, which were found in the cellar of her house. She had been most of her life a Jewess, but about six months ago she was converted by a priest of the Church of Rome. The date of birth runs in Hungary from the date of baptism. Therefore the woman, when on trial, made the ingenious plea that she was an infant not come to years of discretion, and could not legally be convicted. The intelligent tribunal, after serious cogitation, held her defence to be a good one, and acquitted her. The widow now finds herself to be in an excellent position. Being legally only six months old—though virtually over forty—she can use her years of indiscretion to thieve or commit other crimes without fear of legal consequences.

THE EDUCATION GRANT.—In the year ending March 31, 1866, £622,730 was expended from the Parliamentary grant in aid of education in Great Britain. This amount was disposed of thus:—In annual grants to elementary schools in England and Wales, £378,003 for day scholars, and £10,003 for evening scholars; £68,934 in annual grants in Scotland; £21,040 in building grants; £69,935 in grants to training colleges; £685 in unexpired pensions; £75,030 in administration and inspection. Classified according to the denominations of the recipients, the expenditure was as follows:—On schools connected with the Church of England, £351,498; on schools connected with the British and Foreign School Society, £58,623; Wesleyan schools, £28,592; Roman Catholic schools in England, £26,084; parochial union schools, £120; schools in Scotland connected with the Established Church, £46,465; the Free Church, £29,297; the Episcopal Church, £4019; Roman Catholic Schools in Scotland, £3002.

THE PRISONERS IN ABYSSINIA.—The Emperor Theodore of Abyssinia is both a capricious and a paradoxical Monarch. He draws a wide distinction between Captain Cameron and Mr. Rassam—between the earlier and the later prisoners. The former are close prisoners in the fortress of Magdala; the latter are merely under surveillance. Although they are all fettered, none of them seem to be treated with special severity. There is good reason to hope that the day is not distant when, whatever may be the individual pleasure of Theodore, they will be restored to liberty. The *Times of India* states that the Abyssinian tyrant has met with great reverses, that his army has been reduced to one-fourth its former proportions, and that his authority is now only recognised in one or two provinces. It is even thought that Mr. Flad's messenger had been unable to communicate with the King. There are two claimants to the throne, one of whom has made himself master of the province of Tigre, while the other asserts an hereditary right. It is evident that the Abyssinian kingdom is crumbling to pieces, and that if the Viceroy of Egypt is disposed to revive his traditional claim to the sovereignty of that country his opportunity has at length arrived.

FOOTBRIDGES OVER CROWDED THOROUGHFARES.—For years past the construction of bridges for foot-passengers at such dangerous crossings as those at St. Paul's end of Cheapside, and where the six ways meet opposite the Bank, Mansion House, and Royal Exchange, has been from time to time advocated, and we have frequently urged the thorough practicability of the suggestion and the small cost at which it could be carried out. While the English have been talking, the Americans have been acting: one of the most handsome and substantial structures that could be desired having already been erected over Broadway, New York, by Messrs. Rich and Griffiths, at a cost of only £4000. The bridge has been proved capable of sustaining 101 tons, and one hundred men tramping over it at the same time produced no perceptible vibration. The bridge is situated where Fulton-street crosses Broadway, and the four corners are conveniently connected. There is 17 ft. 8 in. clear under the bridge, which is approached by four flights of thirty-four steps each, each flight having three landings. Surely the Corporation of London, although they could not be induced to set the example, will not longer delay the consideration of the matter, now that they have the Broadway bridge as a precedent.—*Mining Journal*.

PROPOSED INCLOSURES.—The Inclosure Commissioners report that they have received the necessary consents to the following proposed inclosures, and are of opinion that they are expedient. They remark that the average expense of the proceedings, as far as the Inclosure Office is concerned, has been £15 15s. 5d. 1.—The Turbury Chard, Somerset, about forty acres; 2, Allington-mead, Chippenham, about thirty-seven acres of common field land; 3, Colkirk common and heath, Norfolk, about seventy-six acres, waste of a manor; 5, part of Little Haldon-down and Ballemore, Dorset, about 177 acres; 6, Pollard's-down, St. Pinnock, Cornwall, about 113 acres; 7, common and heath in Manley township, Cheshire, about fifty-four acres, waste of a manor; 8, Greasby-commons, Cheshire, about twenty-one acres, waste of a manor; 9, Wadshaw-common and Hazel-bank, Westmorland, about 308 acres, a stinted pasture; 10, heath and commons in the parish of Fakenham, Norfolk, about 163 acres, waste of a manor; 11, Boughton-breaks and part of Yellow-green, Notts, about 144 acres, waste of a manor; 12, Crimscott and Whimstone open fields, Whitechurch, Warwickshire, about 1161 acres, the only very large inclosure in the list, and of which the Commissioners report that it will lead to a convenient distribution of the common fields and the reclamation of the remainder of the land to be inclosed. In each instance the reason for the sanction given to the inclosure is thus stated briefly, and also for not reserving allotments for cottages or for recreation-ground.

STRIKE OF RAILWAY ENGINE-DRIVERS AND FIREMEN.—The strike of some 20,000 engine-drivers and firemen, which was apprehended some few days ago, has already commenced, and assumes a very formidable appearance. What is wanted by the men on strike is this:—that ten hours a day, or a run of 150 miles, be reckoned as a day's work. That drivers in London and the districts receive for the first six months 6s.; for the second, 6s. 6d.; and at the end of twelve months, 7s. 6d. per day. For drivers in the country: the first six months, 6s.; for the second, 6s. 6d.; and at the end of twelve months, 7s. 6d. daily. For firemen in London and the districts: the first six months, 3s. 6d.; the second six months, 4s.; and at the end of twelve months, 4s. 6d. per day. For firemen in the country: for the first twelve months, 3s. 6d.; at the end of twelve months, 4s.; and after three years' service, 4s. 6d. per day. That firemen be promoted to the situation of drivers according to seniority or length of service; and that Sunday work be paid as a day and a half. The directors of the North-Eastern Railway, in reply to the memorial of the 15th, say that they regret exceedingly that such a considerable number of drivers and firemen in the company's service should have given their support to the demands the memorial contains. They consider that the present rate of wages paid by them is rather above the current rate; and that, if they complied with these demands, the present rate of pay would be increased more than 80 per cent. After some remarks on the question of promoting firemen to be drivers, the directors conclude by saying that they have no hesitation in refusing to accede to the demands of the memorial. At a meeting of the Engine-drivers and Firemen's United Society which has just taken place, it was resolved, "That the North-Eastern men, having been contemptuously repulsed by the board of directors in the attempt to obtain a redress of their grievances, the central committee recommend that the men resign, and that they pledge themselves to support their fellow-members throughout the kingdom."

ARTEMUS WARD.

ABOUT nine years ago there appeared in a newspaper, published in Cleveland, in the United States, a series of letters purporting to be written by an itinerant showman named Artemus Ward. They recounted his adventures, and were interspersed with biographical reminiscences of his own former life, and of his courtship and marriage with Miss Betsy Jane Peasley, who had since "divided his sorrows, doubled his joys, and trebled his expenses;" and with ardent eulogies of the surpassing merit of the collections of "wax figures, snakes, and other moral and instructive objects" of which he was the possessor. The conception of this character was so perfect and it was delineated with such wonderful skill, that the old Western showman, with his shrewd sense, his inimitable stupidity, his unscrupulous mendacity, and his keen humour, became in the minds of those who read these letters a personage with an individuality as clear and strong as that which is possessed by Wilkins Micawber or Sairey Gamp, and that causes us to feel that we have known Sam Weiler in the flesh. It was soon known to the newspaper men of the United States that Artemus Ward had been created by Charles F. Browne, a young man employed as a reporter upon the journal in which his letters had appeared; but to the public the showman was a veritable personage, and the conviction that he was but a creation of the mind was very slow in finding its way into popular belief. The humour of these letters was unrefined, and bordered upon coarseness; but it was genuine, and had not only an unmistakable American flavour, but a peculiar aroma found only in the wit of the humorists of the backwoods—fresh, natural, and piquant. It did not depend for its force upon the distinctive orthography in which it was clothed—which was as perfect in its way as the artistically outrageous spelling of James Yellowplush, or the Yankee dialect of Hosea Bigelow—but its point lay in the fact that the writer individualised his characters, and said at times absolutely and exclusively funny sentences. "There were many affectin' ties," he wrote, when describing his courtship, "which made me hanker arter Betsy Jane. Her father's farm jined urn; their cows and ourn squench't their thirst at the same spring; our old mares had stars on their forebuds; the measles broke out in both families at nearly the same period; our parients (Betsy's and mine) slept regularly, every Sunday, in the same meeting-house; and the nabers used to observe, 'How thick the Wards and Peasleys air!' It was a sublime sight, in the spring of the year, to see our several mothers (Betsy's and mine), with their gowns pinned up so they couldn't side them, affectionately bilin' soap together and abusin' their nabers." His descriptions of the country editors who criticised his exhibition in the several towns through which he journeyed was as amusing as the portraiture of the conductor of the *Edwardsville Gazette*. He reproduces, under the head of "Notices from the Press," two articles from the opposition journals of a certain village—one of which, highly eulogistic of the show and of the showman, concludes by stating that Mr. Ward had ordered 300 yellow posters to be printed at that office; while the other, after a savage attack upon the wax figures and the utter demolition of the snakes, holds their proprietor up to the scorn of its readers as a man who was so lost to a sense of duty as to give all his printing to the miserable, one-horse democratic establishment over the way.

Mr. Browne took advantage of the breaking out of the war to procure the confiscation of Artemus Ward's exhibition by the rebel authorities in one of the Southern States, and shortly after came to New York, where, under the same name, he soon attained a wider popularity as a contributor to *Vanity Fair*, the only good comic paper ever printed in America—too good, indeed, to secure its own success. In this journal he published a letter describing his visit to Salt Lake city and his philosophical, moral, and political disquisitions with Brigham Young, who endeavoured in vain to shake his allegiance to Betsy Jane by exposing him to the seductions of the Mormon beauties, and offering to install him as patriarch over an interesting family consisting of a blooming widow and seven beautiful daughters. "I gazed upon the temptin' fare," says Artemus; "I saw their huzum heve with expectation; I took their sixteen hands in mine—but, murmerin' 'It is too much,' I fled from the seductiv' scene." He wrote an appeal for the enforcement of the conscription for the army, and reported a speech which he delivered in favour of the war, in which he "was forty-five minutes in passin' a given point," and wherein he avowed his perfect willingness to prosecute the conflict if it took all his wife's able-bodied relations. "I tell yer, feller-citizens," he said, in another imaginary oration, "it would have been ten dollars in Jeff. Davis's pocket if he'd never been born!" Up to this time Mr. Browne had been known only as a writer; but he now made his appearance as a humorous speaker, and added to his already enviable reputation by the skill with which he charmed his audience. He prepared two lectures, which he delivered before hundreds of those literary societies of which America is so prolific. An equal amount of nonsense was perhaps never collected in the same compass; but with it he managed to delight the gravest and most cultivated people of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all the Western cities. The titles of these discourses were "Sixty Minutes in Africa" and "The Babes in the Wood;" but neither of them contained the most remote allusions to these themes. They were simply a string of extravagantly-amusing anecdotes strung together upon a thread of sarcastic comment on the follies of the day. Meanwhile the panorama of Salt Lake city and the journey thither was painted for him, and less than eighteen months ago he opened an entertainment with it in New York, meeting with the same remarkable success that attended him when he offered the same entertainment to the people of London in the Egyptian Hall—in the full tide of which success he was arrested by the disease that has ended in his untimely death. Of Mr. Browne's brief career in London we need not speak. As a contributor to *Punch*, and as a humorous lecturer, he won at once a reputation that many men of perhaps far greater ability labour in vain to attain; but in his case it was fully deserved. With the exception of Mr. Lowell, whose Yankee dialect and quaint expressions find some admirers here, Mr. Browne was the first American humorist who has ever been heartily appreciated in England. He was not a Yankee in the sense in which the word is used in America. His was a Western wit, with Western idioms, and a pure Western dialect such as may be heard in any tavern or farmhouse in Illinois or Indiana. But it was more than this: it was that genuine humour so rare everywhere, and, wherever found, prized and appreciated beyond even its intrinsic worth. Mr. Browne leaves behind him in America no humorist worthy to wear his mantle. Such humour as he gave us we shall have no more. Humour such as his needs art and study, painful and delicate finishing, as much as true poetry does. Without genius there can be no humour of the highest order, it is true; but genius without art can produce nothing that will live beyond the moment or sustain the test of criticism.

The funeral took place on Saturday last at Kensal-green Cemetery. The body had been conveyed from Southampton to the house of Mr. Charles Millward, in Malden-crescent, Prince of Wales-road, whence it was carried at a quarter past one. The hearse was followed by four mourning-coaches and several private carriages, containing some of the friends of the deceased humorist. On its arrival at Kensal-green Cemetery, many gentlemen joined the procession and accompanied the body to the grave. The inscription upon the coffin was suggested by the deceased—"Charles F. Browne, aged thirty-three years, known to the world as 'Artemus Ward.'" After the service the friends of the deceased proceeded to the lower chapel, where they were addressed by Mr. Lowton and Dr. Spencer Hall. A memorial will be placed in the cemetery at a future time, and probably the remains will be taken to America for reinterment. By his will the deceased gentleman leaves the bulk of his property to his mother, whose age is sixty-two. The property bequeathed to Mr. Browne's mother is, on her death, to revert in trust to Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, to be applied for the foundation of an asylum for aged and decayed printers, of whose craft he was.

A CENTENARIAN, named Merritt, has just died at Gosport, in Hampshire, at the age of 102 years. He was a birdcatcher by trade.

Literature.

Idalia. A Romance. By OUIDA, Author of "Strathmore," "Chandos," &c. 3 vols. London: Chapman and Hall.

When the author of "John Halifax" gave the world "A Woman's Thoughts about Women" it was generally felt that a woman's thoughts about the other sex would be worth having. The majority of women, when they marry, take the first comer or the best they can get; and that is no guide as to what a woman must have—a decided preference for one kind of man over all other kinds. Until the last few years the lady-novelists have been very reticent on the matter, and have usually contented themselves with showing patterns of piety in weak parsons, or not over-righteous young gentlemen converted to better ways by proper young women. Gradually, of late, we have had some curious glimpses of a woman's idea of what a man should be like. Currier Bell's "Shirley" is an instance; but there, however, Louis Gerard Moore is completely cast in the shade by Shirley herself. But the writers will occur to the minds of all readers; and, for outward form, it is only necessary to glance at the drawings of the Misses Claxton and Miss Edwards which adorn the pages of *London Society* and other periodicals.

Of all novelists, "Ouida" is the one most inclined to draw aside the veil from her view of mankind. Draw it aside, indeed—it is torn off. The heart is worn upon the sleeve. All figures of illustration might be used and yet the thorough openness of "Ouida" be not completely explained. "Ouida" is a woman, doubtless, and a clever woman, but still (there can be no denying it) a woman. There is an intense womanhood and a strong want of thought, which are expressively feminine; and, moreover, at the 318th page of the second volume, Sir Fulke Erceuldoune examines his pistols—"they were double-barrelled revolvers." After that, nobody could doubt that it is a woman who is addressing us in "Idalia"; and nobody could doubt the kind of Lord who is suited to her Ladyship. Sir Fulke Erceuldoune is a beggared Border Baronet—such a shot as never before lived—a Queen's messenger who performs his journeys on horseback, unattended, through wild countries; and, in general, a large frame of iron, perfect in all hard work, of manly strength and daring. He runs up and down precipices, and, as far as death goes, is bullet-proof. Sabre gashes and holes through the heart, brain, and lungs strengthen him in the long run. He has always got a quarter's salary untouched at any emergency, and seventy men are not "one too many" for him when he is rescuing his lady-love from a monastic prison. Although poor, he is never in debt, and so can "keep his head above water;" but on occasion he can breathe freely, or do without it, in the mermaid's cave at the bottom of the sea. As far as ideas and opinions go, this great Sir Fulke Erceuldoune can only be described as a fascinating mixture of the primitive pagan and the Knight Templar.

This Pagan-Templar Queen's messenger first bursts upon the astonished novel-reader in a pass of the Carpathian mountains, when a dozen diplomatic brigands attempt to rob him of his despatches. He flings them into a torrent or cataract, is pierced by a few bullets, and left for dead. But, as it will never do to kill a hero at the commencement, he is saved by the heroine, who is Idalia. This lady is half Greek, half Roumelian; of matchless beauty, countless wealth. A love chase sets in; the lady is always vanishing, the gentleman always pursuing. It is not quite so unhappy a case as that described by Longfellow—"And so Alice became unto Kavanagh as the moon is to the sun—for ever following, for ever separated, for ever sad." On the contrary, they are always meeting; but when they meet the perils undergone make the heart beat quickly. Idalia, Countess Vassalis, is a diplomatist. Her object is to free Italy, and to secure this she will make no compromise with ordinary morals. She ruins young men by her fascinations, and sends them to death relentlessly. One of her people describes her as "A supreme power. In the rose-waters of your hookahs you steep their minds in what colour you will. With the glance of your eyes you unnerve their wills and turn them which way you choose. In an opera-supper you enchain their allegiance to what roads you like; in the twilight of a boudoir you wind the delicate threads that agitate nations. You are in the heart of conspiracies, in the secrets of Cabinets, in the destinies of coalitions, and with fascination conquer where reason would fail. It is the widest power in the world; it is that of Antonina, of Marcia, of Olympia, of Pompadour. What can be lacking in such a life?" For her political purposes she treats men to a few low lingering words, a breath of fragrance from her ribbons, the disdain of her delicate scorn, the caress of her soft persuasion, the challenge of her haughty indifference, and the sorcery of her sovereign smile. The strange lives of Idalia and Sir Fulke, and what happens to them in the *finis*, is more than we would intrude upon; but we earnestly commend the book to the attention of all lovers of romance. Mr. Disraeli's diplomatic heroines are delicious; but we feel rather laughed at for accepting such pictures of good society. But "Ouida" gives pure, unflinching romance, and between the two writers there is all the difference of Grosvenor-square and the Pampas. The same tumultuous flow of brilliant language which distinguished "Chandos" is also to be found in "Idalia;" but the whole idea is bolder and grander, and the diction does not—as it did—run into hyperbole that causes laughter. The Italy and the Italians are not the exquisitely-copied Italy and Italians of Mr. George Meredith's "Victoria," but they have a vitality of their own which may be pronounced "near enough." In all respects, "Idalia" is very fascinating fiction.

A Voice from the Muses. By JAMES HIRD. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

This is a modest volume, which deserves to be met with respect and satisfaction. In a dedication to the working men of Bradford, Mr. Hird hopes that the feeling with which his verses are written will be understood when he reminds them that he "was compelled to toil for his bread in a factory from his sixth year, at a time when the working hours were far more numerous than now," and when they know that "the wrongs and sufferings depicted in many of the following lines are but the reflex of actual experience and observation." The factory question cannot be discussed here; but it is pleasing to find that Mr. Hird can devote his little leisure to the composition of verse which does not pretend to be great, but which is certain to please large numbers of his countrymen and friends. It would be idle to go into actual criticism; but we may say that the author's ideas are always honest and earnest, rather than lofty; given with great modesty, and in rhythm and rhyme which are hardly ever at fault. "Opening the book at random" the wanted extract proves too long for the purpose. Take, then, the aspiration and next language to be found on page 1:—

THE WISH.
I care not for the rich man's gold,
I care not for the warrior's name;
Nor do I care to be enrolled
With him upon the scroll of Fame.
If there be aught for which I crave—
Aught in this world that I desire,
Besides a blest and peaceful grave,
It is a spark of Milton's fire.
It is to be renowned in song,
Such as shall draw the silent tear;
Such as shall haunt the memory long,
And echo sweetly on the ear.
'Tis an immortal wreath of flowers
Up'n my children to bestow,
Pluck'd from Parnassus' sweetest bowers,
To blossom in this world below.

Many clever people might pick the above to pieces; especially those who have endured a little picking to pieces themselves. There is something wrong about the distinction drawn between "Parnassus" and the "world below," and that is all that need be said. The volume is highly creditable and deserves encouragement. The extract, by-the-way, by no means shows the real strength of the book.

Up and Down London Streets. By MARK LEMON. London: Chapman and Hall.

Many books about London have been written from time to time, most of which are good, some merely indifferent, and a few, perhaps, positively bad. These books have been of all sorts, but the gossiping ones have been by far the most successful. Leigh Hunt's "Town Talk" and "The Old Court Suburb;" Mr. John Timbs's accurate, instructive, and interesting, albeit somewhat dry, "Walks and Talks;" and Mr. Sala's graphic descriptions in "Twice Round the Clock," have each in turn received a hearty welcome from the public. And we are sure that a not less cordial reception will be accorded to Mr. Lemon's work, the title of which is the most apt of any book we have met with for a long time. Up and down London streets Mr. Lemon wanders; out and in, backwards and forwards, this way and that he goes, topographically and chronologically, in the most delightfully immemorial way imaginable. Don't fancy, reader, that you are to get anything like system in Mr. Lemon's gossip. We can assure you he is no Dryasdust, to whom accuracy is everything. He wanders about as the whim takes him—now talking of to-day, now of a hundred years ago, and anon skipping over centuries. But his gossip is always pleasant, and his talk is redolent of fun. He has a story or a jest, or both, about every spot he visits. His jokes, especially, we have relished greatly, and had marked several for quotation; but, on looking again, we find that the context is generally necessary in order to exhibit the full flavour of the jest; and we cannot afford space to quote that in each case. So we forbear, and advise our readers to go to the book itself. They will not be sorry for following our counsel.

Of course, it will be understood that we do not pronounce Mr. Lemon to be perfect as an author. Far from it. There are certain faults of style which might be amended; and there are certain inaccuracies that might have been avoided. For instance, it is difficult to understand, even with the help of "Peele's Chronicle Play," how Edward I. could accuse his great-grandmother, Eleanor of Guienne, of her crimes, or she could deny the accusation, in a *vivâ voce* interview, when the one was dead years before the other was born—Eleanor, wife of Henry II., mother of John, and consequently, as we have said, great grandmother of Edward, having died in 1202, and Edward not having seen the light till 1250. Though Peele's play perpetrates this anachronism, Mr. Lemon should have at least indicated that he knew better. There are other faults, for which, perhaps, the printer is responsible. Thus, Wat Tyler is stated to have crossed London Bridge in "1831"—a misprint, of course, for "1381;" and the printer's "reader" must have been a mulish sort of fellow who "passed" Shakespeare's well-known line thus—"Maled and peaked in his nurse's arms." These are small faults, however, which we only mention that they may be mended. The book, as a whole, we heartily recommend; and, as we have ourselves derived pleasure from its perusal, we are sure others will do the same. It is proper to mention that the work is profusely illustrated, is printed on fine paper, and is handsomely "got up" generally.

Routledge's Ready Reckoner: Containing 63,000 Calculations, showing the Value of any Number of Articles at 342 Prices, from one Thirty-seventh of a Penny to a Pound; with Tables of Fractional Parts, and Quarters and Pounds. By JOHN HEATON, Editor of "Masters' Ready Reckoner." London: George Routledge and Sons.

This is a work which we have very great pleasure in recommending. It is emphatically a book for the housekeeper's room and the kitchen, where it will be simply invaluable. Many ladies—we speak with all respect—are not quick reckoners; servants rarely are. But with Mr. Heaton's book at hand, the butcher's, the grocer's, the draper's—any tradesman's—bill may be checked with rapidity, accuracy, and ease. Fractions need no longer drive anyone mad. Here the whole mystery of fractions in price and fractions in quantity is made plainer than even way to "parish church." Supposing that the butcher has delivered a sirloin of beef weighing, say, 16½ lb., at 8½d. per pound; to find the exact value of the joint you have only to turn to the page headed "8½d.," and the main and fractional tables will give what you want—namely, 12s. 2½d. The value of any other article may be found with equal facility. Perhaps, if this book were consulted in shops, many of those mistakes—on the right side, of course—that some tradesmen are liable to might be avoided—to the comfort, as well as the profit, of customers.

Debrett's Peerage, and Baronetage, Knightage, and House of Commons for 1867. Illustrated. London: Dean and Son.

We have here Debrett's two usual handsome volumes—the "Peerage" and the "Baronetage, Knightage, and House of Commons," corrected down to the "latest date"—that is, to Feb. 1, 1867—and exhibiting all the features which have given them so well-established a reputation as books of reference touching the titled, the fashionable, and the political personages of our social polity. The several lists have been revised and corrected by the parties concerned, so that perfect accuracy has been ensured.

A Handy Book of the Law of London Cabs and Omnibuses. By WILLIAM THOS. CHARLEY, B.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: Routledge and Sons.

This is a very useful book on the subject of which it treats—a subject in which everyone almost who lives in or visits the metropolis is interested. If anything, the book is rather too elaborate; but the index obviates any difficulty thus occasioned. Of course, if Lord Belmont's bill on cabs becomes law, some changes will be necessary in Mr. Charley's book, which no doubt he will see to making.

DISCOVERY OF TREASURE AT HARTLEPOOL.—An extensive and extraordinary discovery of treasure-trove has been made on the sea-beach, midway between West Hartlepool and Seaton Carew, opposite to a farm known as Carr House. The recent severe weather and heavy sea have been the cause of all the surface sand being washed from the beach at this locality, and for upwards of a mile along the shore layers of peat and pebbles alone form the surface of the coast, and it is in the midst of the peat that the singular discovery has been made. On Sunday afternoon some working men were walking along the shore, and, being astonished at the extraordinary appearance of the beach by the deposit of such a quantity of peat, curiosity caused them to dig a portion of it over with sticks that they were carrying, and they turned up several coins which were imbedded in the peat. They were quite black, but, on rubbing them, they found that they were Spanish dollars, about the size of a five-shilling piece. They renewed their search, and found a large number; but the tide was approaching, and they had to desist. A report was soon spread about the town of the extraordinary discovery, and when the tide receded hundreds of people were on the sands in search of treasure. During the whole of the night the people were working with lamps, and some of them got as many as ninety of these coins, which are worth about 4s. 6d. each. Altogether some hundreds of coins have been found; but no estimate can be formed of the exact number, as people who find them decline to acknowledge the number they get. Besides these coins, which are of the reigns of Charles III. and IV., dated from 1720 to 1804, some gold coins have been found, a gold crucifix, and some gold rings. On Monday morning the scene on the beach was almost indescribable. Some thousands of people were assembled, as though it was some gold-mine that had been discovered; and men, women, and children were engaged in searching for the treasure. People were armed with all kinds of spades, rakes, picks, shovels; and the women and children had even stripped their fireplaces of the coal-rakes, and they were engaged in the general search. When anyone made a "find" they generally rushed from the crowd on to the banks to analyse the contents of the piece of precious peat. Some pieces of peat were taken up covered with the coins, and one man is said to have got as much as £6 worth in a single lift. When persons were lucky in picking up the coins, a general cry of pleasure was given by the crowd, and it appeared to make each person work harder in his search. The deposit of so many coins at this place is accounted for by the fact that in the year 1829 a vessel called the *Duck*, of London, came ashore at this particular spot. The wreck was purchased by Sheraton and Co.; and when it was broken to pieces about £300 worth of Spanish dollars were found concealed in the timbers of the ship. The vessel had formerly been a slaver belonging to a Spanish port, and was captured by the English and sold to a gentleman in Woolwich. There is no doubt that these coins had been also secreted in the vessel, but had been washed out when she became a wreck, and had been covered over with sand from that time until now this stormy weather has removed the sand and exposed them to view.

THE NEW HUNGARIAN DIET.

ONCE more Hungary has returned to something like a constitutional government; or, we should rather say, a constitutional government has returned to Hungary. It was on the condition that the Constitution should be preserved that the descendants of Leopold I. reigned in that kingdom as hereditary rulers, and yet its history is the record of continual aggression on the part of the Crown on one side and persevering resistance to an undue exercise of the Royal prerogative on the other. According to its constitutional laws, Hungary is, "without prejudice to the integrity of the Austrian monarchy, a free and independent realm, not subordinate to any other realm or nation in any way, and must be ruled by her crowned hereditary King according to her own laws, privileges, and customs. The crowned King and his assembled Parliament are alone to enact, to repeal, or to expound laws. . . . Every three years, or if required by the public weal within a shorter period, the King is bound to assemble the Diet. The realm may never be governed by edicts and patents, which the authorities besides are not permitted to receive and promulgate. Contributions shall only be granted from one Diet to another, and besides them no arbitrary dues shall be exacted on any pretence whatever. The successor to the throne is bound to celebrate his coronation within six months after every vacancy of the throne."

It is needless to point out how these laws have been disregarded hitherto by the rulers of Hungary, and now that a return to constitutional government has become absolutely necessary it is not surprising that the Hungarians should require some guarantee that in future their Constitution shall be strictly observed. This guarantee they think they have obtained in the establishment of an independent responsible Ministry for all their internal affairs—a concession which they demanded in 1848, and which was granted them on the 18th of March in that year. Most of our readers may know that the influence of Kossuth changed the Ministry then assembled to one composed of men holding extreme views, and the civil war began which ended so fatally to the Hungarian Constitution.

The Hungarian Ministry as now constituted is composed of Melchior Longai, Minister of Finance; Baron Béla Wenckheim, Minister of the Interior; Count Emerick Miko, Minister of Public Works; Baron Jos Eotvos, Minister of Public Instruction; Boldiszar Horwath, Minister of War; Stefan Gorove, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; and Count George Festelita, who is named to attend the Royal person. The President of the Council is Count Jules Andrassy, whose Portrait we publish in our present Number, and who is believed to be eminently fitted for the high office to

which he has been elected, since he shares with M. Deak the popularity and confidence of his countrymen. Count Andrassy is certainly one of the greatest men in Hungary, and even his personal appearance is eminently calculated to impress assemblies with a sense of ability and statesmanship, although he exerts little influence by the graces or the force of oratory. The family of the president traces its origin as far back as the conquest of Pannonia, and he is descended from Arpad, the first Hungarian Duke. Andrassy was born on March 8, 1825, at the Comitat of Zemplin, which he represented at the Diet of 1847, on the occasion of his Parliamentary debut. In 1848 he was invested by King Ferdinand with the countship. In the revolution he took part as commander of a battalion of volunteers of Zemplin, was sent to Constantinople by the Diet of Debreczin, and at the conclusion of the events which overturned the Hungarian Republic, became an exile, living in France and England respectively until 1857. The general amnesty of that year allowed him to return to his country, and in 1860, after the publication of the October diploma, the Austrian Government desired to reinstate him in his ancestral possessions and title. Count Andrassy refused to become a member of the Deak party in 1861, and was re-elected, for the third time, by the Comitat of Zemplin, in the month of December, 1865. He was afterwards, by the general consent of his colleagues, nominated Vice-

portioned, and more expensively decorated than any public room in Vienna. Although more than five thousand persons were congregated together in it on Sunday night, many of them in costumes which took up an unusual amount of space—one gentleman, for instance, was accoutred cap-à-pied in gilt spiked armour, which glittered so brightly in the gaslight that he looked like a cross between the sun and an heraldic porcupine—the circulation of the masquers was never impeded for a moment. On arriving at the foot of the grand staircase leading up to the hall we were received by the members of the committee, attired as foxhunters, and adorned with supplementary noses that blushed a deeper pink than their calico coats. On the broad landing outside the hall was stationed a band of honour, which greeted us with a hideous braying of trumpets and thumping of drums. This orchestra was composed of ten trumpets, eight drums, and one violin! Before entering the great hall we were each presented with an emblem of Folly, which the ordinances of the committee obliged us to wear, at least until midnight. When I crossed the threshold of the Redouten Saal, my first glance around caused me to ask myself whether perchance I was mad, or whether everybody else present had suddenly taken leave of his senses. In the first place, the space between the galleries and the arches supporting them was covered with drawings of wild-beast cages, with open doors. Huge

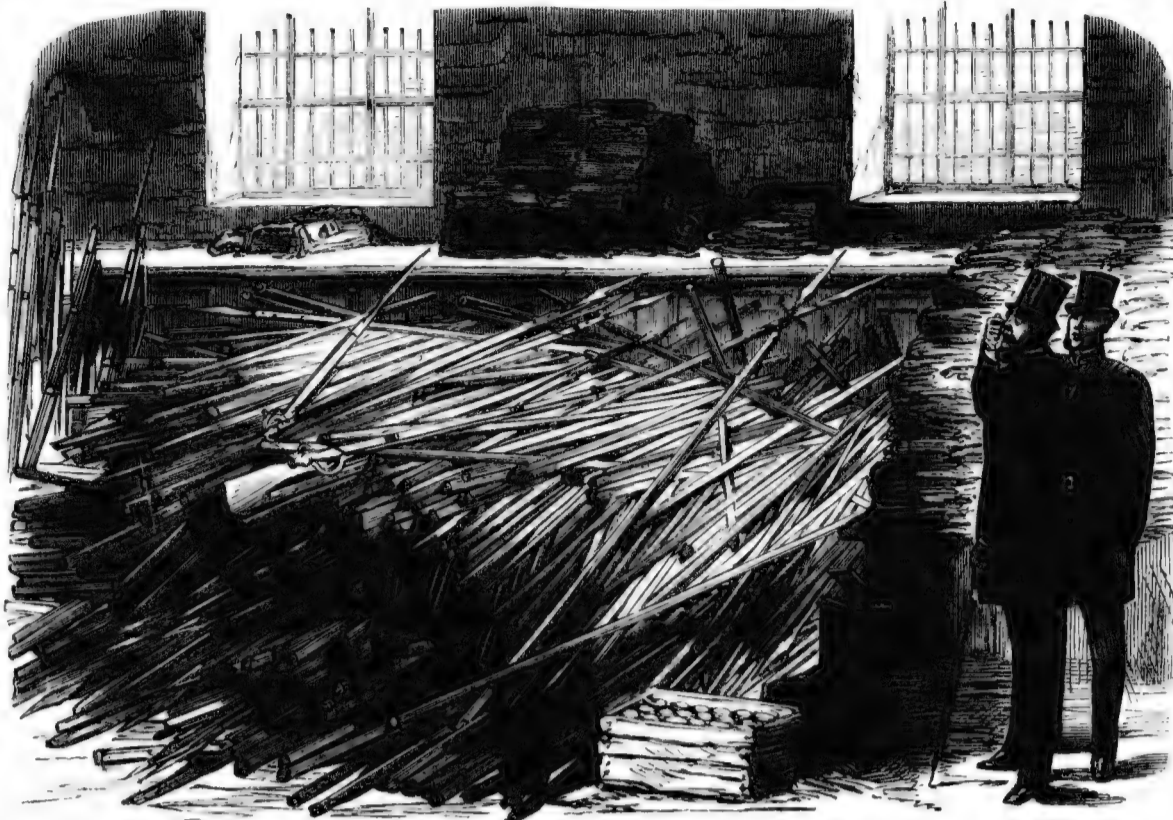
President of the Chamber of Deputies, and it is from this office that he has been nominated President of the present Ministry.

"A FOOLS' EVENING."

THE correspondent in Pesth of the *Daily Telegraph* furnishes the following description of an entertainment at which he was present a few days ago:—

"Such a thing as a 'Fools' Evening, given by the Committee of Folly,' has never been attempted in England, where I fear that it would turn out anything but 'excellent fooling.' The perpetration of arrant nonsense is an enterprise requiring to be carried out with much humour, and, above all, *con amore*; and, as the 'Society of Fools' in Pesth succeeded in keeping up the merriment of their numerous guests for nearly ten hours without break, I cannot but consider their entertainment to be quite worthy of record.

"The 'Redouten Saal' is an enormous stone hall, built upon the Danube quay, nearly opposite the Imperial Palace at Ofen, whence it—or rather its predecessor bearing the same name—was bombarded by the Austrians during the last struggle. The old building, reduced to a ruin, was pulled down a few years ago, and the present magnificent structure erected upon its site by the municipality of Pesth. I am not quite sure that it is yet paid for. Be that as it may, the assembly-room on the first floor is far larger, better pro-



STORE-ROOM FOR CAPTURED FENIAN ARMS IN THE POLICE BARRACK, DUBLIN CASTLE.



ARRIVAL AT DUBLIN CASTLE OF ARMS COLLECTED FROM THE FENIANS AT TALLAGHT.—SEE PAGE 167.

placards on each side of the doorway announced the exhibition of a gigantic menagerie—Wombwell, Batty, and the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, all rolled into one. Truly, here be cages enough, but where are the animals? I turn to the right, and lo! the orchestra, some eighty strong, which is banging and clashing away in a mock cage big enough to contain all the Sydenham antediluvians, with a megalosaurus to spare, is composed of the wild beasts missing from the chalk and pasteboard dens. The veriest Stoic must have laughed himself sore, as I did, to watch the carnivora performing on their several instruments. An elephant, diligently blowing a flute under his trunk, is not an everyday sight; nor a tiger tapping the triangle; and I could not weary of admiring a fat old lion, with his tail across his knee, diligently playing the violoncello. The first violin was a kangaroo, 'more natural than life'; a pelican had a French horn inserted in the side of his bill; a grey bullock administered the kettledrums; and the *chef d'orchestre* was a huge gorilla, of a hideousness quite unequalled in the illustrations to Chailu. On the other side of the hall, exactly opposite this musical menagerie, was another orchestra equally *bizarre* in its constitution, for it was composed entirely of puppets, lifesize, and set in motion by machinery. A military band was inclosed in a Broddingnagian workbox, of which the lid formed the platform whereon the puppets were ranged, so that the music seemed to emanate from these automata. I know not which was the more energetic of the two conductors, the gorilla or the doll. To a rope stretched along the ceiling was attached by its feet a wooden Olma, which gravely walked backwards and forwards on its head throughout the evening. Across the room from one gallery to another, was fixed a tightrope, upon which a mechanical Blondin went through the traditional feats. Having made friends with an enormous spider and a lively young sturgeon, I accompanied them to another large room, in which was held the annual universal exhibition of the society, a guide to which had been presented to me on my arrival. From this printed catalogue of the curiosities exhibited I subjoin two short extracts:—'Russia. No. 6706. *The Republican Constitution of Siberia*. Apparently a blank sheet of paper, in which, however, a profound idea lies hidden, which happens to be only known to ourselves and to the Emperor of the French.' 'Austria, a country on the Danube. No. 6721. *A Machine*, which has the faculty of imparting to paper flung upon a table the ring of metal. By this means our splendid empire has been made the most sonorous State in the world.' Some of the objects exhibited were eminently eccentric—for instance, a collection of cigar ends, each endowed with historical interest; entr'actes, that dropped by Menelaus when he received the news of Helen's flight with Paris. At twelve o'clock a solemn procession of 800 Fools, headed by both bands, took place; and I humbly hope that my ears may never again be outraged by such an abominable charivari as prevailed during this ceremony. Greenwich Fair gone mad, a Turkish regimental band, the Chinese Feast of Lanterns, and a British election riot, might perhaps, if thoroughly well mixed, produce something like the sound that shook the Redouten Saal at the hour of midnight on Sunday last. Every member of the procession—in which I am glad to say my sturgeon and my spider occupied honourable positions—contributed by some diabolical device to the hideous noise. Gongs, tomtoms, penny whistles, ship-bells, fog-horns, every description of clamorous con-

trivance was brought to bear on the general effect. As for hearing one's own voice, one might as well have been inside Vesuvius during an eruption.

"A great many of the aristocracy were present, of course incognito. The number of dominoes who addressed me in English, pure and fluent, was decidedly astonishing. With one slender white silk domino I exchanged a great deal of what we islanders call chaff—to which badinage is as toast and water to '34 port—and the fair unknown varied her idiom in the course of half an hour to French, German, Italian, Spanish, English, Wallachian, and Hungarian—pretty well for a young lady whom I afterwards discovered to be in her twenty-third year. The Hungarians, however, have the gift of tongues. Like the Russian, their own language is so atrociously difficult, that, having once learnt it, they find no difficulty in mastering any other. The Magyar ladies enter heartily into the spirit of a masquerade, and delight in mystifying their male friends. All the noble families are allied to one another by blood or by marriage, and everybody's secrets come out under the ægis of the domino, which, however, is held rigorously sacred; the mischievous married ladies, especially, avail themselves unsparingly of this impunity, and the dashing *jeunesse dorée* accordingly finds itself reckoned up pretty freely.

"When I left, at four p.m., fairly worn out with laughing and

heat, the dancing had become fast and furious, for the majority of the *haute volée* and respectable German burghers had left, and nothing remained but a cohort of wild young magnates, some juvenile shopkeepers, and about a thousand Paphians. Till eight of the morn, however, did the lion use his bow and the elephant breathe dance-measures through his flute. Throughout the time of my stay, although everybody was in roaring spirits and full of devilry, there was not a single disturbance of the evening's harmony; nobody was intoxicated, rough, or indelicate in his or her behaviour. I doubt whether a *bal masqué* at Paris—though we all know that city to be *à la tête de la civilisation Européenne*—would have been equally free from manifest impropriety."

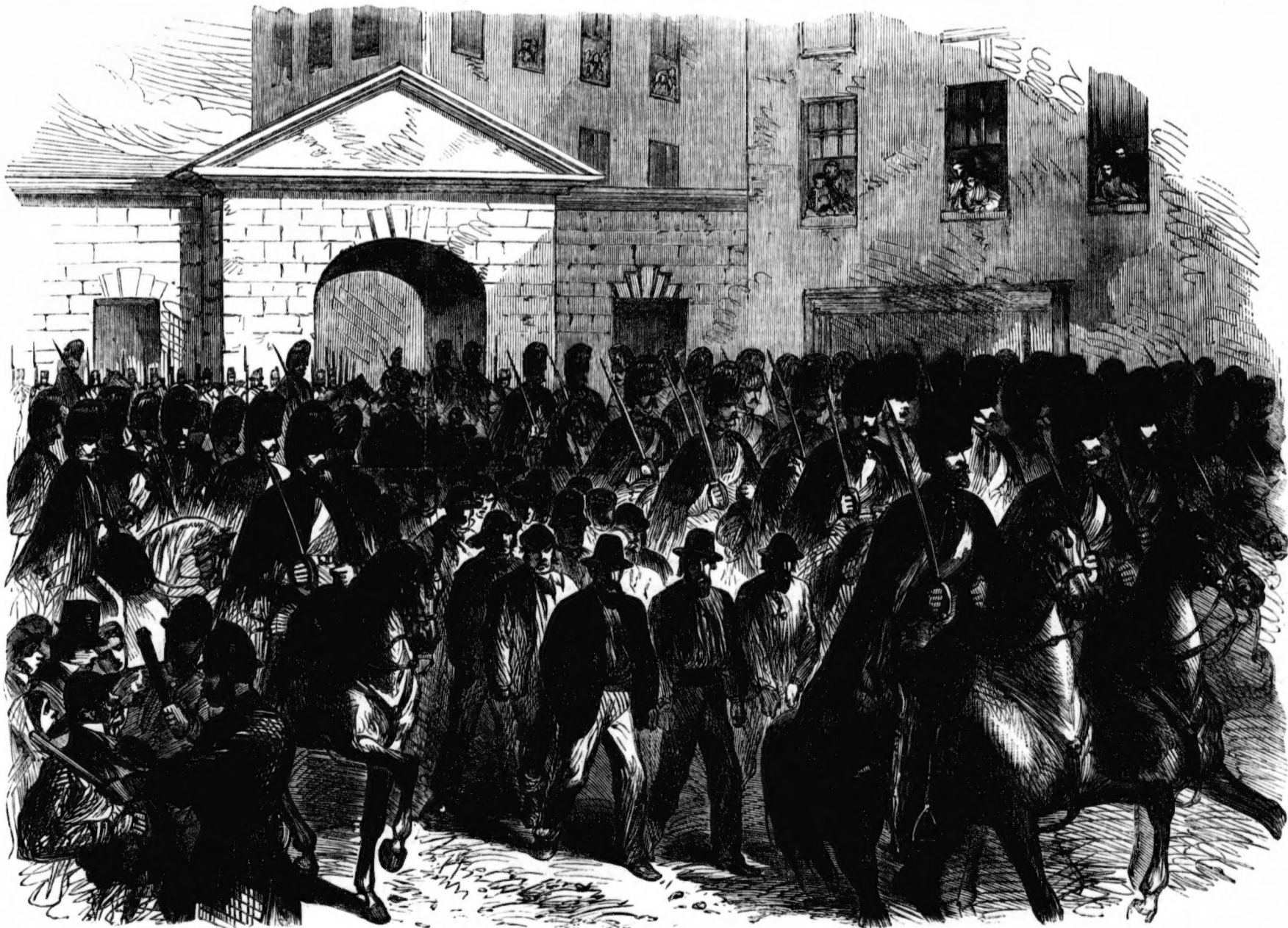
MISS NIGHTINGALE ON THE TRAINING OF NURSES.

THE committee recently appointed by the Poor-Law Board to advise upon the amount of space needed in metropolitan workhouse infirmaries, and upon other allied matters, requested Miss Nightingale to give her opinion and advice in relation to a supply of trained nurses for these infirmaries, and received from her a series of suggestions upon the subject. Miss Nightingale begins with observing that the word "nursing" is improving its meaning every year, and that what she proposes to treat of is "trained nursing"—that is, qualified nursing; "hired nurses, unless they are also trained nurses, are not worth their hire, except by accident." "An uneducated man who practises physic is justly called a quack, perhaps an impostor; why are not uneducated nurses called quacks and impostors? Simply, I suppose, because people have thought that every woman was a nurse by instinct." There is now a great movement over England, and, indeed, the colonies also, the object of which is to offer inducements to the best instead of the worst women, and to train them in nursing duties under matrons and head nurses (called in hospital language "sisters") as the basis for all nursing appointments whatever.

Very few trained nurses are available for workhouse infirmaries; the demand is, and will be for years to come, far greater than the supply. To put one trained nurse, however efficient, in a large town workhouse infirmary is but to waste and throw away a valuable article; she either breaks her heart or becomes slovenly, like the rest, and neglects her duty. In small, well-managed country institutions, where the sick may be nursed by one good trained head nurse, it may do; otherwise no good can be done except in sending in (as at Liverpool workhouse infirmary) a trained superintendent with a staff of trained head nurses under her. The principle at the training-school at St. Thomas's is to train women and certificate them, and then find employment for them, making the best bargain for them, not only as to wages, but as to arrangements and facilities for success; but at present the difficulty is to supply the demand or a tithe of the demand. Therefore, what Miss Nightingale advises is, to complete a staff for one metropolitan workhouse infirmary, and make it a special duty of this staff to train nurses for other infirmaries—to make this one thoroughly complete from the beginning, and set in the right groove from the first, whatever intermediate course may be taken to supply meantime better nursing than at present in the other London workhouse infirmaries. The system adopted at St. Thomas's Hospital under the Nightingale Fund allows the probationers a stipend during their year of training, after which immediate employment



COUNT ANDRÁSSY, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW HUNGARIAN MINISTRY.



FENIAN PRISONERS LEAVING DUBLIN CASTLE FOR MOUNTJOY PRISON.—SEE PAGE 162.

is obtained for them, at present as hospital or infirmary nurses, commencing at not less than £20 a year with the usual extras; they are required to serve as such hospital nurses for four years, and this is the only recompense exacted for the costs and advantages of training. The principles are substantially the same under the like fund at King's College Hospital, where the training is for midwifery. Owing to the great opportunity for this branch of practice in London workhouses, the nurses there trained would find a considerable demand from ladies' committees and benevolent institutions, which pay them well. The probationers receive the requisite medical and surgical instruction, at the bedside or otherwise, from the medical professors or resident officers. Miss Nightingale discusses the details of a proper training, suggests two years of it for those who have to train others in their turn, and remarks that, in course of time, there might be a trained superintendent-general for the whole of the metropolitan workhouse infirmaries, responsible directly to the Poor-Law Board. With wages given during training it is thought that fit women (above twenty-five years of age) will present themselves. They are not likely to be found among the inmates of workhouses—or, at all events, of London workhouses; but girls leaving the large union schools might be disposed to take hospital-nursing, doing what they can in the children's and women's sick-wards, and instructed in an industrial department, until the full-blown hospital nurse is developed out of them, when they would earn more than they could ever expect in domestic service. Miss Nightingale is decidedly against placing the nursing establishment under the workhouse master or matron or the medical officer. In workhouse administration for the able-bodied there is ever kept in view the necessity of checking the constant tendency of a certain class to fall into pauperism; but with the sick the best policy is to cure as quickly as possible. The two departments are to be conducted on different principles. Vest the general supervision and administration of the infirmary in a governor responsible to the board or committee; vest the whole responsibility for the nursing, the internal management, and the discipline of the nurses in the female head of the nursing staff, responsible to the constituted authorities. The orders of the medical officer are ever to be obeyed, but "in disciplinary matters a woman only can understand a woman." Miss Nightingale goes on to state the results of her experience in reference to the number of beds advisable per ward, the surface area required, and other matters. She notices that the larger the number of sick (up to 800 or 1000) under one hospital government and one matron, the better both for economy and efficiency. Without consolidation of workhouse hospitals a great and quite needless expenditure would have to be incurred in attempting to secure the conditions under which efficient nursing can be carried out. Her object is to include in the proposed arrangements those workhouse sick who are infirm and aged, including "helpless cases," "dirty cases," "such require more careful nursing than any, and receive it at all good establishments for infirm and invalids both in England and abroad."

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

AN adaptation from one of the best operettas of the Bouffés Parisiennes repertoire was brought out on Monday at Drury Lane. The plot is slender enough. Mr. Chanticleer had served in the army as a drum-major, and, on retiring into private life, united his fortunes to those of a singer. The singer was not much of an artist, but she was an excellent mother, and gave birth to no less than six children, all girls. Mrs. Chanticleer expired, and the military widower, finding himself left with six daughters on his hands, determined, in the first place, to establish a strict system of discipline in his household. To this end he drilled the young ladies every day, and taught them the use of the rifle. Moreover, that he might be able more readily to distinguish one from the other, he gave to each the name of the city in which she happened to have been born, and caused her on grand occasions to wear a scarf round her neck inscribed with her proper appellation. Thus one has been christened Varsovia, and wears the dress of a woman of Warsaw; another is called after some Italian city, and attired accordingly; a third has a Spanish name and costume; and so on through the whole family.

Chanticleer's great trouble is that he cannot find husbands for his six daughters, or even for one of the six. But he is an ingenious man, and puts out a bill in front of his house announcing that he has "several eligible investments" to offer. Not the announcement, but the sight of a pretty servant, attracts Mr. Kidd to the house, who, on entering, makes the expected inquiries as to the "investments." He is told that there are six of them, and is much alarmed when Mr. Chanticleer informs him of their exact nature. But the father has trained up his daughters in the way he wishes them to go, and orders them to make an attack on the adventurous Kidd, which, he trusts, will force him to surrender to one of the six.

Mr. Kidd proves himself an unprincipled villain by declaring that he is not a marrying man. But on being remonstrated with, and told positively that he must marry some one, he decides to unite himself to the servant of the house—the pretty girl who had first attracted him to the dangerous mansion, and who is represented at Drury-lane Theatre by Miss Lydia Thompson. Miss Thompson is very clever, very charming, and does her best with a little part, which gives her but few opportunities of displaying her remarkable talent. Mr. Barrett has to support all the weight of the piece, and does not do so with much ability. The six daughters, impersonated by six unambitious ballet-girls, ought to be represented by actresses of some talent. As it is, their rôles have been reduced to the very smallest dimensions. They have but little to say, nor do they say that little well. Looked upon as a picture of real life, this petty one-act musical farce is of course absurd; but, considered as a piece of amusing buffoonery, it is lively enough. Mr. C. L. Kenney's dialogue is neat throughout, and here and there is really witty. The music is not altogether admirable, but there is very little of it; and a bolero, sung by Miss Lydia Thompson and danced by the six daughters, is attractive. The piece has been played in France, Germany, and Russia with great success; and unless it were fundamentally good, it could scarcely have obtained so much favour in so many different parts of Europe.

The first concert of the Philharmonic Society included no novelty. Mendelssohn's "Antigone" was repeated at Mr. Henry Leslie's concert, last Wednesday. At the next "Monday Popular" Mdme. Arabella Goddard takes her benefit, on which occasion she will play, for the first time in these entertainments, the longest and most difficult of all the Beethoven sonatas—the celebrated one in B flat, op. 106. This elaborate composition has hitherto never been executed before a large "popular" audience, though Mdme. Arabella Goddard has played it to small assemblies of musicians and amateurs such as are brought together at the meetings of quartet societies.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—The Right Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, M.P., presided at the 109th festival of this charity, at the London Tavern, on Monday night. The school was founded in 1758 for children of both sexes, and from any part of the kingdom, and is now honoured with the patronage of her Majesty the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. In recounting the benefits of the institution, the chairman said that when it was started twenty boys were admitted. A few years later the number of children was increased to forty, of whom twenty were girls. The charity was gradually extended until, in 1849, as many as 270 were received at the same time within the building. In 1860 it was determined to increase the accommodation and admit 400 orphans. That number was now being cared for, at a cost of £8000 to £10,000 a year. The institution was one which he cordially commended to their Christian liberality, trusting that it would still progress. Respecting the educational advantages which it conferred, he observed that at first the only books the children were allowed were the Bible and the Catechism. He was happy to say that, while the Bible was still taught, the education was of a much more liberal character. It was a gratifying fact to announce that amongst the subscribers were sixty of the former inmates of the school. In concluding a very forcible appeal on behalf of the charity, the chairman proposed its prosperity and success. Mr. Soul, the secretary, stated the subscriptions amounted to £665. In the course of the evening about 550 of the children entered the room, and sang "Hail, smiling morn" and "The Men of Harlech." Under the direction of Mr. Winn, a selection of vocal music was sung by Messrs. Young, Montem Smith, F. Walker, C. Cox, and Mr. Chaplin Henry.

OBITUARY.

THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.—The late Dean, who died on Sunday last, was born in the North Riding of Yorkshire in 1797, and educated at the school of Mr. Rolfe, near Kendal, which in its day enjoyed a merited reputation. It was here that Mr. Dawes first met Whewell, who was three years his senior—a difference of age which permitted the former companion at school to stand in the relations of tutor and pupil at Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Dawes was fourth wrangler of his year (B.A., 1817; M.A., 1820), and was shortly afterwards elected fellow and mathematical tutor of Downing College. In 1838 he accepted the living of King's Somborne, in Hants, which he found one of the worst, and which his conscientious diligence made one of the best, parishes in the county. When he went there was no school there, no squire to help to found one, no farmer who was not opposed to the work of popular education; but Mr. Dawes' zeal and industry supplied every want, and in a few years the King's Somborne school was pointed to far and wide as a model, and eulogised by school inspectors. When he accepted the deanery of Hereford, in 1850, the bishop and clergy of the diocese united to present him with a testimonial; but what pleased him even more than this mark of kindness was, that the very farmers, who in the first instance strenuously opposed him, came to thank him for the good he had done. His exertions in the same cause were not slackened in his new position, as the condition of the Bluecoat School in Hereford and others testified. The Dean was not satisfied with merely educating the poor, he never lost an opportunity of helping on a deserving boy or girl, and there are hundreds living who owe their first start in life to his discerning benevolence.

JOHN GOODSIR.—Anatomical science has rarely sustained a heavier loss than that of John Goodsir, who died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, on the 6th inst., after having held the Chair of Anatomy in that city for twenty-one years. Mr. Goodsir was a native of Anstruther, a fishing village on the Fifeshire coast, which had also the honour of giving birth to Dr. Chalmers. His father was a surgeon there, of wider than parochial reputation for sagacity and knowledge. The son, with more than the father's natural gifts, inherited even more than the father's scientific predilections; and on becoming a student of medicine in the University of Edinburgh he at once gave promise of that genius for anatomical research which was afterwards to raise the Edinburgh school to even higher distinction than it attained under his preceptors, Dr. Knox and the third Monro. John Goodsir was the most remarkable of a very remarkable knot of students who formed themselves into a convivial and debating club, which included his gifted brother Harry, Dr. Samuel Brown, Edward Forbes, and Dr. George Wilson. In conjunction with his brother, John Goodsir published a little volume of researches in comparative anatomy, about twenty-five years ago, which at once attracted to its authors the curiosity and the admiration of the scientific world. But such concerted labours were destined to be of brief duration, for shortly afterwards Harry went out as surgeon to the Erebus, in Sir John Franklin's last expedition, leaving John to enhance his now-established reputation as conservator of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Even in this comparatively humble capacity, Mr. Goodsir's prelections were eagerly attended—not by students only, but by men who had long passed the novitiate of their studies. When, rather more than twenty years ago, Professor Monro, the third of that great anatomical dynasty, vacated the Chair of Anatomy, Mr. Goodsir was, *consensus omnium*, indicated as the appropriate successor, and the patrons, who at that time were the town councillors, ratified the general opinion by electing him to the post. With this appointment a new era dawned on the already illustrious school of medicine in Edinburgh. Since the days of John Hunter no greater master of anatomical science, no keener investigator of phenomena, no more comprehensive grasp of generalisation, no clearer or more effective expositor, ever dedicated himself to the great subject of anatomy, human and comparative. His class-room became the most crowded in the whole University. Students from every part of the United Kingdom, and from the remotest of our colonies, sat side by side with visitors from nearly every Continental school; inasmuch that, if the lecturer had occasion to discuss the varieties of the human race, his material was already before him on the motley-thronged benches that rose tier above tier in the anatomical theatre. Nor was his exposition of anatomical science confined to the area of his lecture room. The Royal Society of Edinburgh still remembers his striking paper on the mechanism of the knee-joint. In the successive editions of Quain's treatise on anatomy the salutary influence of his teaching is steadily perceptible. Through the propagated testimony of countless pupils his doctrines on the composition of the human skeleton, on the genesis and development of the tooth, on the physiology of the alimentary and nervous systems, have crept into scientific opinion and become incorporated with scientific teaching. His prelections, when the time has come for publishing them, will abound with evidence of how much the science of anatomy and the training of the physician and surgeon owe to his insight into seemingly unconnected phenomena, and to his luminous exposition of principles. The only regret will be that he has left so few records of his discoveries and conclusions; that in the keenness of his pursuit after scientific truth he left himself so little time to gather up and embody in a lasting form his numerous incidental felicities of investigation and doctrine. But enough, and more than enough, will always remain to prove the brightness of his intelligence, the justness of his reasoning, the philosophic comprehensiveness of his generalisations.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PETER VON CORNELIUS.—In the annals of art the year 1867 seems likely to be remembered as a mournful period. Not three months of it have yet elapsed, and already the death of three distinguished painters has been announced. In England we have to mourn the loss, whilst in the full vigour of his robust and manly power, of Mr. John Phillip; France has lost, in Ingres, the chief of the old academic and classical school; whilst a greater than either of these has died within the last few days, in Germany, Peter von Cornelius, the patriarch of German art, was in his eightieth year; and for nearly half a century he had been recognised as one of the grandest of modern masters—as a leader even in the company of such men as Overbeck, Schadow, and Schnorr. His works, royal in their scale and amplitude, are the glory of Munich; and even those who have least sympathy with his peculiar school of art have never denied to Cornelius the possession of a genius at once powerful and profound. The frescoes in the Glyptothek have little in common with works which the average English taste is accustomed to admire; but it would be the mere extravagance of Philistinism to refuse to such a man the rank of a master and the honours which are a master's due. There is no fear that his countrymen will sin in this respect.

GENERAL COSMO GORDON.—General Cosmo Gordon, who expired in his nineteenth year, on the 7th inst., at his residence in Hampshire, was the youngest son of the late Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville, and Anne, Countess of Dumfries. He entered the Army as far back as 1792, and was in receipt of a pension for "distinguished and meritorious services." His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, Dec. 6, 1792; Lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1794; Captain, Oct. 23, 1800; Major, Feb. 12, 1807; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 20, 1809; Colonel, Aug. 12, 1819; Major-General, July 22, 1830; Lieutenant-General, Nov. 23, 1841; and General, June 20, 1854.

THE "ONE-HORSE SHAY" AND THE POPE.—The following amusing anecdote is going the round of the diplomatic circles on the Continent. Herr von Kolf, the Minister of Württemberg at the Court of Rome, is not over wealthy, and has but one horse to his carriage. The Pope, who is aware of his circumstances, allowed the Württemberg Minister to enter the Vatican in his one-horse vehicle, although etiquette requires a carriage drawn by two horses at least. Herr von Arnim, the Prussian Minister, who possesses a splendid horse and phaeton which he drives himself, thought he could do what was permitted to his colleague of Württemberg. But the guard before the Vatican roundly refused to admit his "one-horse shay"—two horses being the right thing. Herr von Arnim at once writes to Cardinal Antonelli demanding an explanation, and provisionally breaks off diplomatic relations with the Holy See. No doubt, the difficulty has been got over by this time.

NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—Considerable progress has been made in the works of this structure during the last four months. Both the abutments of the new bridge have been completed to the level of the course of masonry from which the iron arch ribs will spring. Of the four piers, one is built above, and another nearly to high-water-mark. The iron caissons within which the foundation of the third will be constructed are now being fixed on a half-tide staging, preparatory to being lowered. Great difficulty has been experienced in prosecuting this portion of the work, owing to the necessity for driving piles into the bed of the river for the support of the timber platform on which one of the piers of the old bridge stood. With regard to the fourth pier—that nearest the Middlesex shore—the caissons are completely ready for sinking, the only delay interposing being the time to be occupied in removing one of the piers of the old bridge which occupies a portion of the site, and is now being cleared away. The timber staging for the support of the ironwork of the arch nearest the Surrey side during the process of putting it together is in a forward state, and a large quantity of the ironwork for the superstructure has been fitted together in the manner in which it will be ultimately employed. The columns which will rest over the cutwaters on ornamental work in Portland stone will consist of red polished granite (Isle of Mull), the same in kind as that used in the construction of the Prince Consort's Memorial. Each of these will be 10 ft. high, and will again support capitals in Portland stone, upon which the superstructure will rest. The materials for one of these pillars has arrived, and are now being fitted together. There are three immense circular blocks of granite, weighing each about ten tons, and polished with exquisite care and finish. When erected in their places their brilliant colour and almost mirror-like brightness cannot fail to afford a very pleasing effect to those who view the structure from the river. Comparatively little of the old bridge is now standing, small portions of the piers being all that remain. Altogether, the work is advancing favourably. A large force of men are daily employed, both below and above water, and a considerable accession has been made to the plant of steam travellers, cranes, and centrifugal pumps.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Now that so much attention is being paid to the great work of education, the proportion of men and women in different parts of Great Britain who were able to sign their names to the marriage register merits attention, seeing that it points out the localities where educational effort should be more particularly directed. The reports of the Registrar-General show that the value of this test has been misunderstood. It has been suggested that young women are nervous in the presence of the clergyman, and so make marks when they are able to write their names. But, supposing this to be the case, the test is still available for purposes of comparison, as the timidity which prevents some men and women from writing their names, or the vanity which prompts others to try who can scarcely put letters together, must be almost equally powerful in different counties. But against any woman deducted from the ranks of ignorance on the ground of nervousness must be set a large number who write their names so badly as to prove that they have no command over writing for any useful purpose. The value of this test has also been questioned upon the ground that it is in itself no proof of education, and no doubt many of the men and women who cannot write may possess great intelligence and have acquired many useful arts; but thousands, on the other hand, who read and write are otherwise indifferently educated. In the absence of an examination of the adult population of Great Britain, the proportion of persons able to sign their names in writing may be safely employed as a test of elementary education. Turning to the Scottish Registrar-General's report lately issued, the advantages of the Scotch system of education over those of England become strikingly apparent. It is impossible to say how much Scotland owes to her system of schools and to the Universities, which are accessible to the youth of the kingdom. One in nine of the men and one in five of the women signed with marks in Scotland, while the last report of the Registrar-General for England shows that one in four of the men and one in three of the women of England and Wales could not write their names in the marriage register, or, in other words, 89 per cent of the men who married and 78 per cent of the women who married in Scotland signed their names in writing, whereas in England and Wales the proportions per cent who signed in writing were 77 for men and 68 for women. All the men of the counties of Kinross, Peebles, and Selkirk who married wrote their names in the registers; the proportions per cent for the women in each of the same counties were 96, 98, and 98. The proportions were also 97 in Orkney, 96 in Berwick, and 95 in Roxburgh. The Scottish counties, in which the proportion per cent of women who signed in writing was lowest were:—Inverness, 50; Ross and Cromarty, 52; Renfrew, 66; Dumfries, 68; and Lanark, 68. In Dumfries fully a third of the population is either Irish or the descendants of Irish, and in Renfrew and Wigtown the Irish element assumes a high proportion. Dr. Stark states that it is a notable proof of the generally successful working of the parochial school system in Scotland, that in the mainland-rural districts 91 per cent of the men and 83 per cent of the women were able to sign their names; while all the additional private efforts lavished on the towns only brought up the proportions of those who could sign their names in writing to 87 per cent of men and 73 per cent women. In England the proportions per cent of women who wrote their names in the marriage registers were highest in the following counties:—Sussex, 84; Surrey, 83; Rutland, 83; Hants, 82; Middlesex, 81; Westmorland, 76; Kent, 79; Oxford, 78; Berks, 78; Dorset, 77; Devon, 76; North Riding of York, 76; Lincoln, 76; and Wilt, 76. The proportion per cent of women who wrote their names was lowest in South Wales, 44; Monmouth, 48; Stafford, 52; North Wales, 61; Lancashire, 55; Bedford, 55; West Riding of York, 57; Cornwall, 60; Chester, 62; and Durham, 62. The great body of the people of England are many degrees below the people of Scotland in common education.

A POLICE INSPECTOR and sergeant and twelve policemen left Southampton last week, bound for Yokohama, in Japan.

THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—There now seems to be every probability that the Easter Monday Volunteer Review will be held this year at Dover. A committee of volunteer officers have visited the site offered by the town, and it is understood that they will make a favourable report. The railway companies have acted in the most liberal spirit, and there is no doubt the town will furnish the necessary guarantee. As the Commander-in-Chief has given his sanction to the garrison taking part in the review, in the event of Dover being selected, the proceedings this year will possess an unusual amount of interest.

RITUALISM.—A complaint having been formally lodged with the Bishop of London respecting certain alleged illegal ritualistic practices at St. Alban's, Holborn, the Bishop has, against his own wish, been obliged to commence legal proceedings, which, beginning in the Consistory Court of the diocese, are to be taken into the Court of Arches. Mr. Mackenochie will defend the suit. The funds for the prosecution, it is understood, will be supplied through Mr. John Abel Smith; and two wealthy gentlemen have undertaken to find the costs of the defence. The ritualistic party threaten retaliatory measures directed at the Rector of Marylebone for neglect of the rubrics with which Mr. Mackenochie is charged with exceeding. Whatever be the decision of the Court of Arches, in these cases it is believed that an appeal will be taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

THE FISH OF THE AMAZON.—In lecturing at New York, Professor Agassiz stated that he found that the Amazon has not one fish in common with any other fresh-water basin; that different parts of the Amazon have fishes peculiar to themselves; and, as an instance of the teeming variety that exists in the Amazon basin, he gave the result of his examination of a small contiguous lake, or pool, of only a few hundred square yards, which showed 200 different kinds of fishes, which is three times as many as the Mississippi river can boast. In the Amazon itself he found 290 different kinds, and when he began his investigation of the river only 150 were known to exist, and he said that in proportion as he found the larger number the difference between them seem to grow. He proceeded to a general classification of the fishes of the Amazon, and instanced one that might appropriately be called a very peculiar fish, inasmuch as it had the power of walking or creeping on dry land, one having been found five miles from the water; and the professor himself kept one of them out of water half a day, and on putting it back into its natural element it showed as much of life as if it had never been removed. Moreover, it is an agile fish, worming its way up the inclined plane of the trunk of some old tree that had fallen, and twisting about among the branches, until finally a single shot has brought down a bird and a fish together. Professor Agassiz declared that the Amazon, for a river of turbid water and of so high a temperature, the average being 80 deg., nourishes an extraordinary number of delicious fishes for table use.

THE PEABODY PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN.—A portrait of the Queen, executed by command of her Majesty, by Mr. F. A. Tilt, for presentation to Mr. Peabody, is now on view at Messrs. Dickenson's Fine-Arts Gallery, 114, New Bond street. It is painted in enamel upon a plate of solid gold, said to be the largest ever used for such a purpose in this country. The pose of the figure is graceful and effective; the likeness—a full face—is truthful and characteristic. Her Majesty is seated, and wears the Stuart costume—a black silk dress trimmed with miniver, the Mary Stuart head-dress, with white veil falling on either shoulder, a coronet of diamonds, pearl necklace and cross, and the ribbon of the Garter. The Queen has taken much interest in the progress of the work, upon which the artist has been assiduously employed for more than a twelvemonth. It bears this inscription:—"Presented by the Queen to George Peabody, Esq., the Benefactor of the Poor of London." Mr. Peabody has built a room for the reception of the portrait at a cost of 40,000 dol., and only awaits the arrival of the picture in America to return to this country. Apart from its value as a likeness, this enamel has unquestionable merit as a work of art. It is delicately and smoothly painted, and has not the slightest trace of that hardness which so often detracts from the beauty of enamels. In purity of tone and general refinement of execution it will not suffer by comparison with the works of Bone. It will be transmitted to the Minister at Washington in the course of a few days.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.—The half-yearly joint report of the inspectors of factories, dated Feb. 6, 1867, thus remarks upon the want of uniformity in the existing regulations:—"We have referred in our separate reports to various matters which we deem of interest, in connection with our duties. In this our joint report we have the pleasure in reporting to you that upon a review of our proceedings in our respective districts they appear to be 'as uniform as is expedient and practicable.' We beg to call your attention to the anomalies which now exist in the regulation of several trades under legislative restrictions. We have at various times, and at some length, urged in our separate reports the abolition of the differences now existing in the hours of work in several of these trades, and we recur to the subject now in the earnest hope that it may receive your consideration. We briefly recapitulate the more prominent defects which call for amendment. By the Factory Acts, and by the Acts which extend those provisions to other trades, the hours of work are uniform throughout the country, and they have always given and continue to give the greatest satisfaction. These hours are, for children, young persons, and women, between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., with an interval of one hour and a half for meals, and on Saturdays from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. But in printworks children of eight years of age and under thirteen, and females above thirteen, may be and are sometimes employed from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., and, if so required, without any interval; and boys above thirteen may be employed for twenty-four hours without any interval. In bleaching, dyeing, and finishing works, the hours of ordinary work are the same as in factories, but there is in these works the power to recover time lost by reason 'of any cause' the accuracy of which loss it is almost impossible to check. The Bleaching Works Amendment Act excludes from the operation of the Act all warehouses in which all the persons employed are males above fourteen years of age. Consequently, if in a warehouse a few females are employed, lads of fourteen years of age are restricted to sixty hours per week. But if no females be employed, the labour of these same lads is altogether unrestricted. The above are not all the anomalies we could point out, but each is the cause of great dissatisfaction in several localities, and in urging the adoption of uniformity of time in all establishments subjects to legislative restrictions we are satisfied that the alteration would serve the best interests of the manufacturers and of the operatives."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No medicine extant equals Holloway's Pills for removing pimples and blotches from the skin, at the same time that they cleanse the blood, correct obstructions, equalise the circulation, free the system from all impurities, and strengthen the constitution.

They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn,
Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for
delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants. At 172,
New Bond-street, London; and of all Chemists.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Catherine-street, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex, by THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 16. 1837.